The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8.454.—New Series.

BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	32
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	[illegible]

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 53	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	28	Half-yearly	34
Quarterly	15	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage, Rates.

Single Copy......4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	" 3 8
Third do.	" 3 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ " "
Third and succeeding	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. AFRICA, 2,031 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander [illegible] D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	Mar.		Mar.
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves Tuticorin	26
" Rutnagherry	19	" Colombo	27
" Vingorla	19	" Negapatam	30
" Goa	19	" Pondicherry	31
" Carwar	20	" Madras ... Apr.	2
" Mangalore	21	" Masulipatam	3
" Cannanore	22	" Coconada	4
" Tellicherry	22	" Vizagapatam	5
" Calicut	22	" Bimlipatam	5
" Beypore	23	" Gopalpore	6
" Cochin	23	" False Point	7
" Alleppey	24	Arrives CALCUTTA	9

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers of this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which call regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Acheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritimes and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Transhipping Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander [illegible] Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

	March.		April
Leaves BOMBAY	17	Leaves BUSREH	5
" Kurrachee	21	" Mahomerah	5
" Guader	23	" Fao	5
" Jask	25	" Bushire	7
" Bunder Abbas	26	" Baharen	8
" Linga	28	" Linga	12
" Bushire	30	" Bunder Abbas	14
" Fao ... April.	1	" Muscat	16
" Mahomerah	1	" Kurrachee	21
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrives BOMBAY	24

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, w[illegible] Fair Season, despatch a Steam[illegible] every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra [illegible] MONDAY at 4 P.M.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 120 [illegible] Melville, will be despatched on MONDAY [illegible] at 4 P.M., calling at Verawal, Porebunder, Mangrol [illegible] Mandvie.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th March 1876, at 4 P.M.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Exclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class		3rd Class	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines	£4	Without food
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14 10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

AUSTRALIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SATURDAY, 1st April 1876.
ARABIA to sail on SATURDAY, 15th April 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st May 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 15th May 1876.

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

G. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
UTOPIA	2731	678			11th March.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	19th Feb.	26th Feb.	8th April.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	18th Mar.	25th Mar.	10th May.
also—					
EUROPA	2277	424	will sail from Bombay on or about		10th June.
INDIA	2289	500	do	do do	10th July.
MACEDONIA	2273	486	do	do do	10th August

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO	LIVERPOOL.	SUEZ.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th March 1876.

BOMBAY TO SOUTHAMPTON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST MAY.

THE splendid Steamer GALATEA, 2,001 Tons Gross Register, 360 Horse Power nominal, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, has superior accommodation for Fifty First Class Passengers.

She carries a DOCTOR and STEWARDESS.

Passages may be engaged through Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

McCULLOCH, SMYTH & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Mar. 1876.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
				April.
VENETIA	G. J. Babot	2776	450	3rd—Suez, &c.
S.S. NUBIA	W. B. Hall	2096	450	5th—London direct.
SIAM	N. W. Haselwood	3000	500	10th—Southampton.
ASSAM	G. F. Cates	3033	500	17th—Suez, &c.
MALWA	F. S. Tomlin	2933	450	24th—Southampton.
				May.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2431	370	1st—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3449	550	8th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th February 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 21st March 1876, at 3 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GWALIOR, J.C. Babot, (2,725 Tons and 450 H. P.) will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 18th March 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th March 1876.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

DIRECT STEAMER TO LONDON.

THE P. and O. Company's S.S. NUBIA, (2,096 Tons, 450 Horse Power.) will be despatched for LONDON via SUEZ CANAL, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th April, at 3 P. M.

PASSAGE MONEY, (including Canal Fees.)

First Class	Rs. 680
Second Class	" 370

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE First-Class full-powered Steamer DAHLIA, Captain R. Joy, will leave for LONDON about the 28th instant, and has excellent accommodation for a few First-Class Saloon Passengers. FARE—£40.

Apply to

KNOOP & Co.,
Treacher's Building, Esplanade.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE BARGAIN.

THE Teak-built and Copper-fastened Ship NORTHUMBERLAND, of the Register Tonnage of 745 41-100 Tons, built at Natmoo, Tenasserim Division, in 1838. The Northumberland is a handy ship for the Country Trade, and having had extensive repairs in 1872 at Calcutta, could now be made ready for sea at a moderate expense.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th March 1876.

NOTICES.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on FRIDAY, 17th March, at half-past five o'clock P. M., in the Boys' School. The HON. MR. JUSTICE WEST will preside.

The proceedings will be followed by a DISTRIBUTION of PRIZES to the CHILDREN.

Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.

CHAS. GILDER, Secretary.

Bombay, 10th March 1876.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to the 15th instant, for the CONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN WORKS. For particulars apply at Office of

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 1st March 1876.

AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the AHMEDABAD FLOOD RELIEF FUND will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March next at 3-30 P. M., at the residence in house No. 14, Hornby Row, Fort, of DINSHAW MANECKJEE PETIT, Esquire, Chairman of the above Committee, to transact the following business:—

1. To lay before the Subscribers the Report of the Committee.
2. To pass resolutions regarding the disposal of the balance of the said Fund in the hands of the Committee.

Dated this 17th day of February 1876.

THAKURDASS ATMARAM
Honorary Secretary to the above Committee.

THE "GLOBE EXPRESS"—SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.—Prepaid packages forwarded through this Agency are conveyed from the port of BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL by fast Steamers at the low rate of SIX ANNAS PER LB. or RUPEES TWO PER CUBIC FOOT. (Jewellery, Watches, and other valuables excepted.) Large shipments charged at cargo rates. For further particulars apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co.,
Bombay Agents.

A CATHOLIC LADY, who has formerly resided for some years in India, but is now settled at Home, wishes to take charge of two or three young Children whose parents are obliged to remain in India, and educate them with her own family. Her house is in one of the most airy healthy parts of Bayswater, she has a resident Catholic Governess, and goes every year for a couple of months to the seaside. References given to the Clergy of the Parish and to the Fathers of Farm [illegible] For address, apply *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOTICE.

[illegible] notified that the Government [illegible] prepared to PURCHASE (at the usual rates and [illegible] after the wants of the Bombay Army have been [illegible] 50 HORSES in the season of 1876-77 and in subsequent years until further notice.

J. MA[illegible]

Military Department, Bombay Castle, 7th March 1876.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEP, 1876.

TICKETS, RS. 10 (TEN) EACH.

On the Usual Terms. Full particulars on application. CLOSES on the 25th May.

Apply to
HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B.—Please write legibly.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the Undersigned up to 12 o'clock of the 20th March 1876, for the SUPPLY of ARTICLES for USE in the POSTAL DEPARTMENT for THREE YEARS, commencing from 1st April 1876 to 31st March 1879, the average value of which will probably amount to Rs. 800 a month.

2. Tenderers must show the rate at which they will supply each Article comprised in the list, which, with a Form of Tender and any other information relating thereto will be given them on an application between the hours of 10½ A.M. and 5 P.M., at the Office of the Undersigned.

3. The Tender must be for the supply of all the Articles enumerated in the list and not for a portion of it.

4. Each Tender must be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 in Cash.

5. Samples of the Articles will be shown according to which Articles will have to be supplied for the period mentioned

6. The party whose Tender shall be accepted will have to pass the usual Security Bond and Agreement.

7. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender

H. E. M. JAMES,
Officiating Post Master General.

Bombay, 25th February 1876.

THE REVEREND JOHN WILSON, Doctor of Divinity, Missionary of the Free Church of Scotland in Bombay, deceased—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act, 1866." Notice is hereby given that PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the deceased abovenamed and administration of all and singular the property and credits of the said deceased throughout the Bombay Presidency in any way concerning the said Will was granted on the 31st day of January 1876 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, to PETER PETERSON, of Bombay, and the Reverend DHUNJEEBHOY NOROWJEE, of Poona, two of the Executors named in the said Will reserving the right of ANDREW WILSON, the other Executor therein named, to come in and apply for the same, and, that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased are required on or before THURSDAY, the first day of June 1876, to send the particulars of their claims upon or against the said Estate to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay and that at the expiration of such time the Executor will proceed to DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors —Dated this 25th February 1876.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the Executors.

THE NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of March 1876, at 3 P. M., to confirm the following special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders held on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March 1876:—

"That the Directors be and are hereby authorised in addition to the powers conferred upon them by the 54th clause of the Articles of Association as well as by a special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th November 1873, and confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 25th November 1873, either by Bills of Exchange or other negotiable instrument pledging the credit of the Company, or by mortgage of any of the property of the Company, whether moveable or immoveable, to raise and borrow for the purposes of the Company moneys not exceeding on the whole two Lacs of Rupees."

By order of the Directors,
W. NIC[illegible] & Co.,
Secre[illegible] and Treasurers.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The Bombay Gazette Overland Summary, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition, to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy......Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1867 and 1874 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and of arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week.

Annual Subscription in advance......Rs. 10
Single Copy......Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LEWIS' DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.
THIS EVENING, MONDAY, MARCH 13TH.
Byron's Grand Burlesque of
ESMERALDA;
or the
SENSATION GOAT.
With
NEW SONGS | NEW MUSIC
NEW DANCES | NEW SCENERY.
Esmeralda......Mrs. G. B. W. LEWIS.
To be preceded by the Original Comedietta of
A MORNING CALL.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Dress Circle, Rs. 4; Stalls, Rs. 3; and Gallery, Rs. 1.
Family Tickets admitting 3, at Soundy & Co.'s, Rs. 10.
Doors open at half-past 8. Performance to commence at 9.

WANTED,
A SKILLED NATIVE TAILOR and CUTTER OUT. Apply with Testimonials to the Officer Commanding D/C. R. H. A., Kirkee.

SASSOON DOCK.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per S. S. PALM, VESPASIAN, and EUROPA are hereby informed that any GOODS REMAINING UNCLAIMED on these premises after the 15th instant will be CLEARED and DEPOSITED in the Government Bonded Warehouse

ROBERT SHACKELL;
Superintendent.

Colaba, 11th March 1876.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the House of Correction, Byculla, up to 11 A. M. on the 1[illegible]th instant, for SUPPLYING the undermentioned ARTICLES of PROVISIONS for Government Workhouse and House of Correction during the official year from 1st April 1876 ending 31st March 1877; each Tender to be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50. All articles to be of 2nd sort, sound and good, and supplied by English measure and weight. Tenders to state the number of pounds to be given per one rupee.

Bread, [illegible]	Dhall, Broach.	Ghee, Kurrachee.
Bread, Brown.	Gingelly Oil.	Rice, Bengal.
Bajr[illegible]	Soojee.	Wheat, Katta.
Cocum.	Sago.	Vegetables,
Condiments,	Firewood in billet.	(includes Potatoes
(includes chillies	Pepper, black.	and Onions, and
Cootmery, Garlic	Sugar.	other Vegetables of
and Turmeric.)	Salt.	the season.)

CHARLES MAPP,
Acting Superintendent H. M.'s House of Correction.

House of Correction, 13th March 1876.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT,
1,000 CASES AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL SCREW TOPS.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SIXTH HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the HOLTA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, New China Bazar Street, on TUESDAY, the 21st day of March 1876, at 4-30 P.M., to receive the Directors' Report, declare a Dividend, and to transact such other business as may be brought before it.

By order of the Board,
B. SMYTH, & Co.,
Secretaries.

The SHARE REGISTER of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 22nd inclusive.

Calcutta, 10th March 1876.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES.
JUST RECEIVED PER S. S. AUSTRALIA
AN EXQUISITE ASSORTMENT OF
GENUINE MEERSCHAUMS
DIRECT FROM VIENNA
OF THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE QUALITY AND FINISH.

TOBACCOS.
FINEST VIRGINIA GOLDEN LEAF
AND
HONEY DEW,
"Cream of the Crop."

MR. NEUBERG'S
GOLDEN LEAF AND HONEY DEW
MIXTURE,
Put up in [illegible] Tins,
Rs. 3.4 per Tin.

BEYNON AND STOCKEN'S
[illegible]LDEN LEAF BIRDS EYE
DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT.

RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
A CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE
WORLD RENOWNED
CIGARETTES
JUST RECEIVED,
Rs. 2 to 3-8 per Box of 100.

REAL
HAVANNAH CIGARS.
In Splendid Condition,
INTENDING PURCHASERS ARE RECOMMENDED
TO MAKE
EARLY APPLICATION.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT
FOR PREPARING
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD,

FORMS beyond comparison the best artificial nourishment for Infants. It is equally adapted for Adult-patients in all stages of enfeebled digestion; and has been the means of saving many lives when no other food could be retained. Its great medical value in native practice where Liebig's Extract is objected to has been pointed out by a well-known physician.

Sole Agents for India,
D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS

Have given rapid relief in the following complaints when all other remedies have been ineffectual:—

Neuralgia and Nervous Headache.	Rheumatism.
Loss of Voice. Asthma, &c.	Local Paralysis.
Pulmonary Affections.	Sciatica.
Lumbago.	Gout.
Weak Ankles, W[illegible] &c.	Bilious and Liver Complaints.
Indigestion.	Kidney Complaints.
Nervous Deafness.]	Nervous Debility.]

SOLD BY
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BAY ARAB HORSE, FOR SALE. Goes well in SINGLE or DOUBLE HARNESS. Apply to "X.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN CIGARS.—TRICHINOPOLY, PONDICHERRY and BURMAH. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street, Bombay.

TO LET FURNISHED, for a YEAR or LESS, KATEVILLE, 117, Malabar Hill. Apply to F. L. LATHAM, Esq.

THE CLARENDON at Matheran,
Since Matheran was known,
For bachelor or married pair,
The snuggest jungle home.

OVERLAND REQUISITES.

AIR CUSHIONS AND PILLOWS, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

BINOCULAR GLASSES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 140.

CAMP AND DECK CHAIRS, (folding, light and strong), from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS, Coconadas, Manilla, Trichinopoly, &c., of the first qualities only.

COCOA PASTE, COFFEE ESSENCE, from As. 8 to Rs. 2.

COMPENDIUM OF GAMES, containing in moderate space, materials for Backgammon, Bezique, Card Games, Chess, Dice, Dominoes, Draughts, and a Race Game complete, with guides and markers for Bezique and Whist, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 65.

CORKSCREWS, LEVER KNIVES, in variety; from As. 8 to Rs. 8.

CUTLERY, of the best manufacture.

DRESSING BAGS, CASES, AND ROLLS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 400.

DRAM FLASKS AND DRINKING CUPS, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 20.

EAU DE COLOGNE AND TOILET VINEGAR, the original and genuine, from Re. 1 to Rs. 7.

INFANTS' FOOD, of the most approved kinds.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT, (for which the Company are Sole Agents.)

TIFFIN BASKETS, completely fitted.

MILK, Condensed Anglo-Swiss.

OVERLAND TRUNKS AND PORTMANTEAUX, from Rs. 24 to Rs. 30.

PRESERVED PROVISIONS, Fish, Meats, Pates, Pies, Sausages, Soups, &c.

PIPES AND TOBACCO, of various descriptions.

PLAYING CARDS, De la Rue's per pack from As. 12 to Rs. 2-0

POCKET CANTEENS AND SANDWICH CASES, in the most compact forms.

PURSES AND POCKET BOOKS, of the most convenient and secure forms.

RAILWAY RUGS AND STRAPS; a large choice.

SOAPS, MARINE AND TOILET, and Cases for Toilet Soaps.

SPONGES AND BAGS, for the Bath or Toilet Table.

STATIONERY, Papers and Envelopes expressly suited for Postal Correspondence and sundries of every description.

TRAVELLING BAGS, Carpet, Clothes, Courier, Dressing, Hand, and Money, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 400.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS, Champagnes, Brandies, &c., &c.

WRITING AND TOURIST'S CASES, in a variety of forms.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FURTHER ARRIVAL,
EX S.S. PEKIN,
OF
BASS'S PALE ALE,
BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received by the Company during the past three years confirm the unrivalled qualities, which have gained for it the leading position so long held in the Presidencies of Calcutta and Madras.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash	Rs. 6	0
Do. Pints, do.	" 4	0

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.
SEASON 1875-76.

MESSRS. THACKER, VINING & Co. desire to draw especial attention to the above Series of Photographs, which has now been completed by the addition of some 200 Views taken by an Artist, who passed the Season of 1874-75 in India for that special purpose.

The additions made include Views of the New Buildings in Bombay, a Series of Matheran Scenery, Views at Bassein, Poona, Nassick, and at all places of interest in this Presidency, as well as a large number of Views in Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c.

The entire Series now consists of over 500 Photographs, size 8 inches by 6¼, the subjects being most artistically chosen and photographed, and exquisitely printed; they are certainly equal, if not superior, to any that have yet been produced, whilst they are sold at the remarkably cheap rate of Rs. 15 per Dozen.

Sample Albums are always on view.

THACKER, VINING & COMPANY.

JUST ARRIVED,
EASTER GIFT CARDS.
COOPER & CO., BOMBAY.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE just received per S.S. PEKIN, a large and very choice Supply of NEW COATINGS.

REAL SCOTCH TWEED for Suits.
Do. in Checks and Squares.
FANCY ANGOLA TWEEDS for Suits.
FASHIONABLE DOESKINS and CASHMERES for Trowsers.
BEDFORD CORD and WHIPCORD for Riding Trowsers.

THORPE & CO.,
NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS,
MASONIC CLOTHIERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL OF NEW AND VARIED STOCK OF
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED
LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
PER S. S. TRINACRIA.
AT THEIR BRANCH DEPOT No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.
AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL, THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOT CALCUTTA, 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD.
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of old and scrap iron and other unserviceable stores in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 2 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the P. and O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of old and scrap iron, ropes, fire hose and other miscellaneous unserviceable stores.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1876.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 P.M., by order of mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Narayen Purshotum, Mahadowrow Poorshotum, deceased, and Hurichund Purshotum.

All that piece or parcel of Fazundaree land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house [illegible] Girgaum Back Road, in [illegible] by admeasurement 280 2-9th square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 41, in the Subdistrict of Shree Bhooleshwer, and bounded on the east by the property of Rowjee Wassoodewjee, on the west by the public passage, on the north by the public passage of the east, and on the south by the vacant ground belonging to Janardhun Hirjee, Esq.

S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhoties.
7 cases T. red cambrics.
10 cases Trichinopoly cigars.
3 gold and 3 silver Trichinopoly barcelets.
3 gold and 3 silver Trichinopoly brooches.

An invoice of 11 cases Bohemian glassware consisting of liqueur, powder, and toilet sets, flower-stands, silvered goblets, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK-SQUARES, BOARDS AND SCANTLINGS.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Company will sell by Public Auction at the Kassara Bunder,

About 200 superior 1st class Moulmein teak squares and at the Mazagon Darookhana—

About 50 tons of teak boards and scantlings of various sizes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited, at Tank Bunder—

A quantity of mill sawntimber of various sizes suitable for many varieties of work and in lots to suit the requirements of large as well as small purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome pier glasses, rich carpets, a light English-built dog cart by "Holman & Co. of Long Acre, sets of best English-made single and double harness, Lady's and Gentlemen's saddles, &c., at No. 83, Malabar Hill.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, dog cart, &c, the property of G. T. MOLECEY, Esq., the same comprises rich cut stem glassware, handsome dinner breakfast and dessert services, Elkington's plate chest complete for 24 persons, made to order, a handsome richly chased silver tea set, cutlery, a firstrate double barrelled breach loading central fire gun in leather case by Alexander Thomson and Son, a ditto double barrelled muzzle loading rifle by ditto, &c., handsomely carved seasoned blackwood furniture, such as round dining table for 8 persons, sets of camp tables in 2 pieces, side board, dumb waiter, dining room chairs, screens, handsome circular, pier, sofa and card tables, easy, and drawing room chairs, conversation sofas, handsome English walnutwood centre ottoman, consists of 2 sofas and 2 easy chairs, lady's English Davenport, rich pier glasses in gilt frames, handsome Brussels carpets, Tucker's plated 4 light hanging argand lamp, handsome corner whatnots, firstrate water colour paintings in rich gilt frames, verandah chairs, handsome English iron painted four posts bedstead, camp cot reclining sofas, dressing and washing tables, toilet and cheval glasses, clothes and gown presses, Child's cot, dispense articles, cooking utensils, sets of best English plated and brass mounted, single and double harness, (made to order,) Lady's and Gentleman's saddles, Child's perambulator, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A handsome English-built mail phaeton with a pair of Australian horses and set of English harness.

A light English built dog cart by Holman & Co. of Long Acre.

Calalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome French polished and richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelain ware, a handsome Mail Phaeton convertible into a waggonette, a first class English built buggy by "Thorn," a pair of well matched white Arab Horses, a Bengal stud bred gelding, plants, &c., at No. 1'5, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriages, horses, &c., the property of DR. H. LAMB, proceeding to England.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 13th March 1876.

NOTICE.

UNDER instructions from Major B. Williams, of the Staff of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, the undermentioned valuable carriage horses, the property of Government, purchased for the use of H. R. H., will be put up to Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., on the 15th instant, precisely at 2 P. M., at Major Williams' Camp at Wellington Reclamation ground.

Kildare Kenneth	A handsome pair of upstanding Bay Waler Geldings about 4 and 5 years old, and about 15-3 high, very fast and showy.
Denness Barney	A strong powerful pair of Bay Waler Geldings, 4 and 6 years old, and about 15-2 high.
Colaba Malaba	A handsome pair of T. B. Walers, a Gelding and Horse, about 6 and 7 years old, and 16-2 high.
Sweetheart Baronet	A handsome pair of Bay Waler Mares, about 7 and 10 years old, and 15-2 high, very fast steppers and useful horses in tandem or saddle.

A pair of chestnut stud-bred and carriage mares, about 5 and 6 years old, and 15 2 high; perfectly quiet in harness and both have been in saddle.

The above horses are in regular work and are perfectly quiet in harness, and can be seen any day between 3-30 and 5 p. m. in Major Williams' Camp at Wellington Reclamation ground.

KING, KING & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF
A COTTON MILL
KNOWN AS THE
MANOCKBHOY MOOSANI MILL
AT PARELL, ON THE PARELL ROAD.

On SATURDAY, the 18th day of March 1876, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION at the premises, at 3 p.m., by order of the Mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, if not previously disposed of by private sale.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground or land, with the messuage, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situate at Parell, within the Subdistrict of Mandvee, admeasuring 30,000 square yards or thereabouts, assessed or lately assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Nos. 37 and 41, and registered or lately registered by the Collector of Bombay under No. 8, and bounded as follows: on or towards the East by the public road called Parell Road leading from Bombay to Mahim, towards the west by the property of the late Wittaker and the property of Essoo Damodhur, towards the north partly by the property of Bomonjee Jeejeebhoy, and partly by the property of the Albert Mills, and on or towards the south by the property of Rahimtoola Noor Mahomed and Hoosein Noor Mahomed.

The land is held by the Vendors and Mortgagees, at a monthly rent of Rs. 175, under a Lease dated 21st November 1874, for the term of 99 years therein mentioned, renewable in perpetuity, except the last day thereof, certified registered copy of which will be produced at the time of sale, and may be inspected any day previous to the day of sale at the Office of the Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner, in Rampart Row, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. on each day.

The property is admirably supplied with Tanks of water, and has a very fine bungalow with outhouses and some chawls attached.

The buildings of the mill, engine and boiler houses and the chimney, are at present in an incomplete state, but the greater portion of them, have been erected and will be sold with the property, plant, and machinery for 7,200 spindles with their preparations, as they stand. The machinery and plants are manufactured by Messrs Higgins and Sons of Manchester, and others, and are lying packed in about 5'5 packages in all, and some in loose pieces and comprise the following articles.

Particulars of the machinery of 7,200 spindles with their preparation, &c., &c.

1 Condensing engine of 40 Nominal H P. of the side lever type by Fawchatt and Preston of Liverpool.
1 High large cylinder porcupine opener.
1 Opener and scutcher combined.
1 Single finishing lap machine.
12 Carding engines with cans, fillets, change wheel, &c.
3 Drawing frames of 3 heads and 3 deliveries with cans, &c.
3 Patent tube slubbing frames of 36 spindles, each with bobbins and cans by Fawchatt and Preston of Liverpool.
3 Patent tube intermediate frames, 88 spindles, each with bobbins and cans.
6 Patent tube roving 144 spindles, each with bobbins and cans.
36 Throstles of 200 spindles, each with bobbins and cans
12 Double bobbin reels.
1 Patent grinding machine.
1 Bundling press.
1 Yarn testing machine.
1 Wrapping machine.
1 Drilling machine.
1 Roller covering.
1 Roller ending.
2 Brass half scale or roving quadrants for weighing the yarn, reels, (hank) &c

All these machines are with bobbins, cans, change wheels, strappings, bandings, oil cans, &c., &c. There is also a quantity of shaftings and pulleys.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the Mortgagees, the Albert Mills Company, Limited, No. 5, Hornby Row, or at the office of their Solicitors, Messrs. Hearn Cleveland and Lee-Warner, at Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

The property is on view, and can be seen at any time of the day on application to the Manager of the Albert Mills Company, Limited, at Parell.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,

Bombay, 13th March 1876.

FOR SALE.

A LONG WOOD PLANING MACHINE in good order, by Powis James & Co., London. Can Plane, Surface, and Square up Timber 24' by 3' by 3'. A good Machine on the revolving cutter plan.

For further particulars apply to Agent, Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway, Lahore.

A. W. GILBERT,
Personal Assistant to Agent.

Agent's Office, 14th February 1876.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. R. CAMPBELL and Co. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they will COMMENCE BUSINESS as GENERAL MERCHANTS at

MAHABLESHWER,

On the 1st March 1876.

Parties coming up for the Season will find it both more convenient and economical to obtain their supplies from us, which we guarantee to be of the best quality. As we shall aim at supplying nearly all demands, our stock by the 1st of March 1876 will comprise Beer, Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, Oilmanstores, Kerosine Oil, Confectionery, Provisions in tin, Glassware, Crockery-ware, Cutlery, Plated-ware, Boots, Shoes, Stationery, Ammunition, Groceries, Patent Medicines, Books, Shirts, Hats, Gloves, Perfumery, Riding Requisites, Sticks, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

R. CAMPBELL & Co

Mahableshwur, 15th February 1876.

NOTICES.

DESCHAMPS AND CO.
(OF MADRAS,)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD-TABLE MAKERS,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
AND
GENERAL MANUFACTURERS
NEXT TO KEMP & CO.'S,
BOMBAY,

BEG to invite the attention of the PUBLIC to their large STOCK of every description of

FURNITURE,

for Drawing-room, Boudoir, Dining-room, Offices, and for Camp, Messes and Clubs, Durbar-hall, &c. &c.

CHURCH FURNITURE—Altar Tables, Pulpits, Desks, Fonts, carved Chairs, Arm-chairs, Lecterns, Fauld Stools, Priedieu, Benches, Communion Tables, Railings, Screens, Carpets, Velvets, Fringes, Cushions, &c. &c.

D. & Co. have furnished St. George's Cathedral, Emmanuel Church, Christ's Church, and many others all over India.

An ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing upwards of 300 designs of their Furniture, can be had on application.

BILLIARD TABLES, full size, 12 feet by 6 feet, with Slate Scroll Legs, India Rubber Cushions, &c., &c., complete, Rs. 900, Cash.

SPARE INDIA RUBBER CUSHIONS, Rs. 90; Billiard Cloth, Rs. 16, Rs. 18, and Rs. 20 per yard.

Set of 3 Balls	Rs. 25
Pool Balls 12 "	" 100
Pyramidal 16 "	" 140

BILLIARD CUES, No. 1, Rs. 2-8; Nos. 2 and 3, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10 each.

Cue Tips,	8 Annas a Dozen
Chalk,	12 " "

BAGATELLES BOARDS, all sizes, with or without slate, complete, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 350.

CARRIAGE of EVERY DESCRIPTION of the BEST MAKE, combining Elegance of Design, Superior Finish, and lightness of Construction.

BROUGHAMS, with 2 and 4 Seats, for one or a pair of Horses.

PILINTHUMS, very light Evening Carriages, 4 Seats, for 1 and 2 Horses.

PALANKEEN COACHES, with Venetians and Glass all round, comfortable for 4 persons, and well suited for Indian Climate.

MAIL PHAETON and WAGGONETTES, for 4 to 8 persons, with Patent Revolving Back Seats.

DOG CARTS, 4 and 2 Wheels, with or without Tops, American and London Patterns.

PONY PARK, VICTORIA and BASKET PHAETONS, very light, for 2 and 4 persons, for 1 or a pair of Ponies or a Horse.

CANOE BAROUCHES, newest pattern, received from London, Paris and Vienna; handsome Carriages for a pair of Horses.

STATE CARRIAGES, with gilt and plated mountings, lined with the richest Silk and Damask.

BREAKS, MAIL COACHES, and other CARRIAGES made to order.

PRESENTATION ARTICLES AND TABLE ORNAMENTS—Flower Vases, Baskets, Trays, Parian Statues, Limoges Porcelain, Bronzes, one and two lights Candelabras richly ornamented, a fine collection of Steel Engravings, Chromolithographs and Photographs, &c., &c., all from the best Houses in London and Paris.

ANAMALLEE, COFFEE, and GOOSEBERRY STICKS, all sizes.

FRENCH POLISH, made by D. & Co., the best in India, can also be had at their Establishment, with directions how to use it.

ICE MACHINE—Works as a pump, gives two, three, and four decanters of Ice in less than 3 minutes. These Apparatuses advantageously compete with those of M. Carré (we quote the report of the International Exhibition, Paris, 1867). They produce cold and ice without fire, pressure, or danger, and will undoubtedly prove very serviceable to Housewives, Hospitals, and others. Can be seen in working order in their Establishment.

GARDEN PUMPS, double action, easy to work by hand, quite a novelty in Bombay, Rs. 12 each

MADRAS MATTING, very strongly made, for Verandahs Ante-rooms, Staircases, &c.

D. & Co. have a large stock of well-selected patent Door-locks Box and Cupboard Locks with two Keys, Padlocks of sizes, from 4 to 6 levers, Porcelain Knobs with Locks for half-doors, Picture Nails with brass heads, Picture Rings, Picture Cords, Gilt Nails, and Punka Wheels.

READING LAMPS—New models for candles, used principally for Verandahs, Tents, Bedrooms; they are Punka-proof.

KEROSINE LAMPS, expressly made for India, Punka-proof, give a light equal to that imparted by 14 candles. Rs. 25.

MARBLE, for Pavement, white and black. 1 square foot; Mosaic Pavements of very handsome design.

CURTAIN MATERIALS; Glass Insulators for Pianos and Cots.

HORSE-HAIR CLOTH; China and French Damasks, Red Velvet, Satin, Cretonnes, and Morocco Leathers.

CARPETS, with borders, new patterns, Brussels, Axminster, and Velvet Pile. From Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per yard.

WALL PAPERS—Border Papers for Half-doors, Ceilings, Punkas; for Theatres, representing Landscapes, Streets, and Drawing-rooms, &c. &c.

D. & Co. also undertake repairing, re-lining, and polishing all sorts of Furniture, Billiard Tables, and Bagatelle Boards, and re-colouring Pool Balls.

The large Patronage D. & Co. have been favoured with all over India for many years, and having furnished from their Manufactory the Government Houses of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, the Nizam of Hydrabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, Vizianagram and Oodeypoor, and others, makes them hope for continuance of it.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF CARRIAGES WITH PRICES, SENT ON APPLICATION.

SINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

THE Undersigned hereby give NOTICE to ALL CANDIDATES that they have COMPLETED their ARRANGEMENTS for STAFF and CANNOT ENTERTAIN any further APPLICATIONS.

GLOVER & Co.,
Contractors.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 15th instant, at the Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba, a QUANTITY of UNSERVICEABLE STORES such as Files, Felloes, Spokes, &c. Also *with reserve* one 6-Horse Power Vertical Steam Engine with Boiler and a quantity of serviceable Chain ⅜ and ¼ inch.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of sale and the lots to be removed within one week.

W. S. HATCH, Colonel,
Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory.

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned VALUABLE RIDING and CARRIAGE HORSES, ARABS and WALERS and COUNTRY BREDS, the property of Government, purchased for the use of H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES, will be put up to AUCTION at ALLAHABAD on or about the 22nd of March. Terms—CASH before delivery. Payments to be made to Major WILLIAMS.

1.—CIVIL SERVICE, a handsome Brown Waler Gelding, about 6 years old, and 16 hands high; a perfect Charger and Lady's Horse.

2.—GUNNER, a Bay Waler Gelding, aged about 15 hands; a trained Charger, with all arms.

3.—BELLADONNA, a handsome Chestnut Waler Mare, about 7 years old and 15-3 high; a First Class Hunter and has been ridden as a Charger.

4.—CHANCE, the well-known Grey Arab Horse, about 8 years old and 14-2 high; a First Class Hunter and Pigsticker.

5.—THE MARQUIS, a handsome Bay Stud-Bred Gelding, aged, 14 3 high; a First Class Cross-Country Horse and Pigsticker.

6.—SALADIN, a handsome Grey Arab Horse, aged, 14-1½ high; a good Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

7.—CAVALIER, a handsome Grey Arab Gelding, about 6 years old and 15-2½ high; a very showy Horse with grand action.

8.—DICKENS, a handsome Brown Gelding, aged, about 9 and 15 hands high; a perfect Charger and Hunter.

9.—VON MOLTKE, a handsome Brown Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2 high; a perfect Charger and Lady's Horse.

10.—GUNNESH, an Iron Grey Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1 high; capital Hack and Hunter.

11.—FRONTIER, the handsome Bay Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14 2 high; a perfect Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

12.—POONA, the handsome Flea bitten Arab Horse, aged about 8 and 14-2 high; capital Hack and Hunter.

13.—ELIM, a Grey Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1 high; good Hack and Lady's Horse.

14.—HIGHLANDER, a Grey Waler Gelding, aged, about 15-2½ high; a good Charger, Hack and Hunter.

15.—ARIEL, a handsome ticked Arab Horse, aged, about 14-1½; good Hack and Lady's Horse.

16.—BARODA, a Grey Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14-1 high; a good Hack and Hunter.

17.—ALI, a handsome Grey Arab Horse, about 6 years old and 14-1½ high; a good Charger, Hack and Hunter.

18.—SIKINDUR, a handsome Bay Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2 high; a perfect Charger, Hunter and Lady's Horse.

19.—THOMAS, a handsome White Arab Horse, aged, about 14-2½ higher; a perfect Charger and Hack and Hunter.

20.—A handsome Grey Arab Horse, about 5 years old and over 14-2 high; a perfect Charger and Hack. Lately imported.

21.—A Bay C. B. Horse, aged, about 15-1½ high; a good Hack.

22.—A Bay C. B. Horse, about 6 years old and 15-1 high; a good Hack.

23.—Grey C. B. Horse, aged, about 14-3 high; a good Hack.

24.—SEYMOUR 25.—FITZGERALD	A handsome pair of Chestnut Waler Geldings, about 9 years old and 15 2 high; both are grand movers and go as leader in a Team.
26.—RUBY 27.—EMERALD	A handsome pair of Dark Bay T. B. Waler Geldings, aged 7 and 8 and 15-2 high; very fast, stylish horses.
28.—WAVERLY 29.—BEVERLY	A handsome compact pair of Brown Waler Geldings, about 4 and 5 years old, and 15 hands high; both go in saddle, a first class pair for a Mail Phaeton.
30.—MISTAKE 31.—MARY	A strong powerful pair of Walers, 4 and 6 years old and about 15-2½ high; a useful pair for any work.
32.—FORGET 33.—FORGIVE	A handsome powerful pair of Chestnut Waler Geldings, about 4 and 6 years old and 15-2½ high; very fast and stylish movers.

All the above Horses are in steady work, the riding Horses have been ridden on parades as Hacks and after Pig, during the past Cold Season and most of them are up to average weight and believed to be sound and quiet.

The carriage pairs have all been doing hard work, are quiet in harness, and believed to be sound.

BEN. WILLIAMS, Major,
Special Duty H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

BRACELETS.

ALL GOLD BAND BRACELETS, with same all round, either flat or slightly rounded. Price, according to width Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with ornamental fronts, in immense variety, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 300.

ALL GOLD BRACELETS with Locket front, opening to show a portrait, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 150.

ALL GOLD BRACELET flexible jointed, like the "Cuirass" Bracelet No. 170. When open, laying flat. Many patterns, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 300.

"PORTE BONHEUR" BRACELETS. These are very fashionable, and often several are worn on one arm. We have them of Plain Gold Rs. 30 to Rs. 75; Enamelled Gold Rs. 70 to 110; set with Gems, from Rs. 80 upwards.

GEM BRACELETS, inexpensive, set with Pearls, Coral, Turquoises, and small Rubies, Emeralds, Diamonds, &c., and often decorated with enamel in colours, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 300.

GEM BRACELETS, set with valuable Diamonds and other precious stones, including choice Pink Coral and Pearls, fine enamel, &c., from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000.

SECRET PORTRAIT BRACELETS, opening to show from 1 to 5 portraits. When shut, the portraits are perfectly concealed. In plain Gold, Rs. 300; in Diamonds, Rs. 600.

"SOUVENIR" BRACELETS. The design of this is a flat jointed band, pierced with the motto, and folding up as a Book Locket. In all Gold, Rs. 250; in Gems, Rs. 400.

GOLD CABLE CHAIN BRACELETS, massive looking, hollow, with Locket Pendants, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 300.

Sketches and Price List upon Application,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 11TH MARCH 1876.

FRIDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed as it opened quiet but steady, sales 12,000, and to day's report is firmer, sales again 12,000 bales, actual imports 10,000 bales. Spot prices are unaltered from Thursday last and for arrivals the public messages give no quotations, but private telegrams we hear report a fair demand at fully previous figures.

Yesterday's New York telegram quotes Mid. Uplands on the spot at 12⅝ cents, showing, as we anticipated, that the previous day's quotation of 14⅝ cents per lb. was a mistake. May shipment is at 13 7/16 cents, an advance of ⅛ cent for lb. Gold and Exchange on London are unaltered. The receipts of Cotton at the U. S. ports to date are as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	78,000	65,000	80,000
„ Exports to U.K.	56,000	26,000	58,000
„ „ Continent	42,000	37,000	44,000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	3,567,000	3,044,000	3,230,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,344,000	1,285,000	1,249,000
„ „ Continent	884,000	606,000	670,000
„ Stocks at the Ports	743,000	745,000	723,000

The visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant was 2,960,000 bales, of which 426,000 bales were E. Indians.

For the U. K. the supply on the spot and afloat compared with the previous two years as follows:—

	1876	1875	1874
[illegible]	[illegible]	732,980	737,980
[illegible]	[illegible]	114,000	184,820
[illegible]	280,000	332,000	219,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were steady but at unchanged prices. The London General Produce Markets were unaltered.

Bar Silver in London has advanced to 53½d. per oz., a recovery of 1d. per oz. from the lowest point reached. As this rise however is the result of heavy buying for this market, the effect on Exchange will not be so great as if it had arisen from other causes.

Consols this morning were quoted at 94½; French Rentes at 104.

The local markets have remained closed for the Holi holidays.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 7th March as compared with that for 29th February:—

LIABILITIES.	29th February. Rs.	A.	P.	7th March. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital	2,20,00,000	0	0	2,20,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	19,02,605	13	1	19,02,605	13	1
Treasury Balance	3,37,25,579	10	3	3,34,42,438	13	8
Other Deposits	2,27,82,942	10	3	2,14,71,783	4	0
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,78,464	3	11	5,76,5[illegible]	7	9
Sundries	5,77,128	15	9	5,93,705	5	11
Rs.	8,16,61,719	5	3	7,99,77,091	12	5
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	1,67,67,476	7	0	1,66,61,762	1	4
Loans on Govt. Securities	68,56,696	14	4	66,97,1[illegible]3	14	4
Credits on ditto	31,45,347	15	6	40,46,364	8	4
Bills discounted	1,99,90,705	6	9	1,89,35,643	6	[illegible]
Dead Stock	10,67,794	11	9	10,59,986	12	[illegible]
Stamps	12,711	15	0	12,342	7	[illegible]
Balances with other Banks	5,24,653	13	2	6,35,435	0	[illegible]
Sundries	1,51,335	9	4	1,58,[illegible]81	6	[illegible]
Bullion	25,999	4	7	25,230	8	[illegible]
Cash at Head Office	1,03,65,705	0	3	1,15,54,[illegible]83	3	3
Do. at Branches	2,34,53,292	3	7	2,01,87,853	8	11
Rs.	8,16,61,719	5	3	7,99,77,091	12	5

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 4th March, 1876:—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	56,25,000	0	0
Public Deposits	81,35,226	12	5
Other Deposits	63,57,465	5	9
Cash Credits	5,49,493	8	0
Post Bills	65,597	4	6
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
Rs.	2,12,32,782	14	8
ASSETS.	Rs.	a	p.
Silver & Notes	80,77,616	14	2
Govt. Reserve,—Cash	9,44,842	9	6
Govt. Securities	35,54,577	6	0
Loans	14,71,181	9	11
Account of Credits	14,69,116	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	34,38,319	15	5
Dead stock	2,92,494	2	4
Bills of Exchange	11,06,559	5	4
Due by other Banks	8,78,075	0	0
Rs.	2,12,32,782	14	8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. OORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

THE s. s. T. B. WALKER, 970 tons, Captain W. J. Green, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Calcutta (February 27th), with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain W. Crowdon, sailed on Saturday last for Zanzibar and Aden, with a general cargo and thirty-eight deck passengers.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 11th instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo, twenty-seven prisoners and eighty-six deck passengers. She sailed on Saturday last for same ports with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Cos s. s. MADURA, 676 tons, Captain R. Gavin, sailed on Saturday last for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cochin—Lieut. J. Morse and servant. For Beypore.—Colonel Burry and servant. For Rutnagherry.—Mr. J. L. Johnston and servant. For Calicut.—Mr. G. E. Young, and twenty-one deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Goa, March 7.
11	T. B. Walker (s)	Green	Calcutta, Feb 27.
	Zealot (s)	Best	Liverpool, Feb 8.
	Latona	Tidmarsh	Chittagong, Feb 3.
12	Abydos (s)	Cumming	London.
	Seringapatam	Carrey	Liverpool, Nov 22.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
11	Utopia (s)	Groat	Liverpool.
	Lakefield	Griffiths	Diamond Island.
	Pehlwan (s)	Nacoda	Coast and Goa.
	Cashmere (s)	Crowden	Zanzibar and Aden.
	Madura (s)	Gavin	Coast and Calcutta.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	Coast and Cutch.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
7	Queen Victoria (s)	Sanuster	London, Jan 28.
	Rajmahal	Campbell	Liverpool, Oct 28.
8	Satara (s)	James	Kyouk Phyoo, Mar 3.
	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, Mar 7.
	Royal Alexandra	Humphrey	Liverpool, Nov 3.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
7	Livorno (s)	......	......
8	Merkara (s)	......	......
	Ooriah (s)	......	......
	Pilot (s)	......	......
	Celt (s)	......	......
	Star of Greece	......	......
	Astronomer	......	......
	Pudsey Dawson	......	......

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
8	Duke of Argyll (s)	......	Calcutta.
9	Golden Fleece	......	Colombo.

DEPARTURE.

Mar.			
9	Golden Fleece	......	Gopaulpore.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Atalanta s—50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 45 bales wool, Ramjee Roychund; 2 bales wool, Tricumdass Ebjee.
Trafalgar s—4,800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Rajpoot—882½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Pursotum.
Dahlia s—64 cwts mother o' pearl shells, Dhrumsey Veljee; 80 cwts ambabulee, D[illegible] Bhicojee Khan; 7 bales hides, Abdoolally Mahomed; 29 bales skins, and 15 bales hides, Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenhaven—75 cwts bones, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Malley s—1,500 cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Golden Horn s—23,100 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s—50 bales cotton, N. L. Abraham; 80 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.
GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th March.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·867
Temperature of the Air	78·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·6
Dew Point	66·7
Relative humidity of Air	·679
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	84·4
Minimum do. do	72·9
General Direction of wind	N, NW, N, NE, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	362

HIGH COURT.—13TH MARCH.

Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.

LONG CAUSES.

281-75—Balkrishna and B—Jaya Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchunder Mahadew Gavaskar.
[illegible]-73—Muljee and Bomonjee—Hurdas Nursingdas vs Hajee Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin.
29 75—Tyabjee and Sayani—S Tyabjee and Co vs Joosub Ahmed and others—Crawford and B Mulji and B & B H L.
[illegible]-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dada Fukeera and others vs Ebrahim[illegible]bai and another—Fletcher and Smith.
214-74—Shapoorjee and T—Dorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla vs Cursetjee Hormusjee—In person.
[illegible]-73—Hearn and Cleveland—The Chief Merchant Insurance Co in Liquidation vs The Bombay Native I Co and others—Lynch and Tobin.

Before the Honourable MR JUSTICE BAYLEY.

LONG CAUSE.

369-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Abdool Satar, Hajee Mahomed vs Hajee Vydina Hajee E—Lynch and Tobin, Muljee and B and Mr Nanu N K—Part heard.

Before the Honorable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.

For Judgment.

243 74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bain and others vs Rehemoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.

For Hearing.

In Re Indian Company's Act and In Re Eastern Financial.
Hearn and Cleveland—Merwanjee Ardaseer Wadia vs Premchund Roychund—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

556-75—Fletcher and Smith—Heerjeebhoy Jeena vs Tribhoowundass Nathoobhoy—Shapurjee and T—Part heard.
477-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—A G Latham and others vs The Coconada Press Company, Ld—Shapoorji and Thacurdas.
442-75—Balkrishna and B—Moniraj Maharaj vs Runmalchund Purtubilall—Craigie L and Owen.
603-74—Hearn and Cleveland—Cassibai vs Vizbhoocundass Hurryhhoy—Remington Hore and Langley.
255-73—Jefferson and Payne—Merwanji Dhunjibhoy vs Karson Sajan.

Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.

LONG CAUSES.

680-75—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Samuel McCombie vs Mathew Morton—Jefferson and Payne—Part heard.
581-75—Chalk and Turner—Lalji Jadowji and another vs Purshotum Khatsey and another—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage B of India, Ld., vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Balkrishna and B.
415-75—M H Khan—Sha Goolabo and Nemchund vs Lilladhur Cullianjee and others—Mr Bicknell.
202-75—In person—Cavasji Ardaseer vs James Bapty—Jefferson and Payne.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 9.

Waite, Major, Bombay [illegible] Corps, on leave, from Poona.

MARCH 10.

Scott, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, from Meerut.
[illegible], Major, Bombay [illegible] Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.
[illegible] Regt, on Medl. Cert., from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 9.

Rose, Captain, Bombay 2nd Queens, from leave, to Deolalee.
[illegible], Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.

MARCH 10.

[illegible], Lieut, [illegible] Regt, to join, to Sitapore.

MARCH 11.

Birnie, Surg-Major, Bombay 66th Regt, on leave, to England.
Bamfield, Lieut Col, Bengal Punjaub Police, on furlough, to England.
Webster, Lieut Col, Bengal 9th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Alexander, Lieut, Bengal Adjt Genl Dept, on Med Cert, to England.
O'Brien, Surg, Bengal A M D, on duty, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 4th March 1876.

Lt Col J Harpur, S C, is placed on general duty, Sattara.

Sergt James Healy, 2nd Batn 74 Regt, employed as Provost Sergt at Kurrachee is remanded to his Regt for discharge.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Secy of State for India on the dates specified.

1st March 1876.

Col J A S Faulknor, Bombay Infy Comdt 2nd Granadiers N I.
Col W E Lambert, S C, Collector and Magistrate Kurrachee.
Col R Baigrie C B, S C.
Maj R Bythell, S C.
Fort Adjt Assirgard.

Lt Col J J Elder, S C, 2nd in command, 6th Regt N I 24 Feb.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard Test.

Capt P Greig C Bde R H A, and Lt Col T C Crowe, 4th Bde R A.

No. 4943 Diver A St Leger R A Sub Lt D C W Harrison, 2nd Batn 15 Foot.

Asst Apothy J McIntyre, Subdte Medl Dept.

Intimation has been received that his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Comdg-in-C has been pleased to aprove of Surgn Maj F Pennington, Army Medl Dept, now on Home service, being posted to the 56th Foot for five years, under the provisions of Article 15 of the Royal Warrant of 1st March 1873, vice Surgn Maj F Oakes, who is under orders to proceed to England.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Lt C E Whittle, 1st Batn 2nd Foot is directed to proceed to England for duty with the Regtl Depot.

Lt Whittle is available for duty with Troops on the voyage home.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Surgn Major T Oakes, Army Medl Dept, attached to 56th Foot, is directed to proceed to England.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

2nd Foot (1-t Batn)—Regl Order, dated 2nd Mar 1876 appointing Lt C E J Chichester Interp eters to the Batn, vice Hughes:—

7th Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 19th Feb 1876, directing Capt and Adjt Cunningham to perform the duties of Qr Mr, in addition to his own, vice Capt Yates proceeded on Medl Certs.

18 Regiment N I—Regtl Order, dated 26th Feb 1876 directing Lt Bell, Adjt, to officiate as Qr Mr, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt A H J Des Des Barres, [F Baty 4th Bgde] to Cashmere from 15th March to 31st July 1876 on private affairs.

Lt E A Johnson, Supmy List, Comsy of Ordnance, to Bombay for 30 days, from date of departure, on Medl Cert.

15th Foot [2nd Batn]—Capt H B LeMottee, to Nepaul, from 14th March to 18th Sept 1876, on private affairs.

44th Foot—Lt P Edgcumbe, to England, per Troop ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

48th Foot—Lt L W B Sparrow, to England, per Troop ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a Medl Board.

General List—Capt J M Madden, 1st Wing Subn, 16th N I, to remain at the Neilgherries, from 1st to 31st Mar 1876, in extension on Medl Cert.

Army Medical Department—Surgn D C Grose, to England, per Troop ship, from date of embarkation to appear before a Medl Board.

Surg Maj B T Girand, attached to 2/7th Foot, to remain in Mahableshwar for one month from 5th Nov 1875, in extension on Medl Cert.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.
(*Calcutta Gazette*, March 8.)

REVENUE AND GENERAL DEPARTMENTS.

Mr H C Richardson, Judge of Nuddea, is allowed subsidiary leave for five days from the 11th Feb 1876, to enable him to rejoin his appointment on his return from furlough.

Lt A E Gordon having been appointed temporarily on special duty from the 23rd Dec 1875, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him under orders of the 21st idem, is cancelled from that date.

Mr J F Blumhardt, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, is allowed by the Right Hon' the Secry of State for India, an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate.

Mr Constantine Brownfield, Revenue Surveyor, Khoordah Survey, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act V, (B C,) of 1875.

Mr F E Pargiter, Asst Mag and Collr, Chittagong, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B C) of 1871.

Baboo Hori Chaitanya Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Comr of Chittagong, is appointed to be manager of the Satkhira estate under the Court of Wards.

Mr John Revans H llett, who was, under orders of the 25th Feb 1876, appointed to act as Judge of the Courts of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr, will act in the first grade of Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Judges, with effect from the date on which he relieved Mr C A Kelly.

Lt J F Rivett-Carnac, Offg Asst Comr, Lohardugga, is allowed privilege leave from the 23rd June to 3rd July 1875, both days inclusive.

Mr J C Williamson, Depy Mag and Depy Collr, in charge of the Khoolna Division of the Jessore dist is transferred to the Sudder Station of that dist.

The late Mr L B Roberts Asst Settlement Officer, Sonthal Pergunnahs, was on leave on medical certificate up to the 29th Feb 1876, in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 14th Feb 1876, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 19th idem.

The services of Mr William Erskine Ward, Offg Dist and Sessions Judge, Dinagepore, on leave, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the home Dept.

Mr Herbert Mosley, Joint-Mag and Depy Collr, Seetamurhee, is appointed to act as Mag and Collr of Maldah during the absence, on duty, of Mr L B B King, or until further orders.

This cancels the orders of the 29th Feb 1876, appointing Mr C C Quinn to act as Mag and Colr of Maldah.

In supersession of the orders of the 29th Feb 1876, Mr Em Moseley, Joint-Mag and Depy Coll is appointed to have charge of the Seetamurhee division of the Mosufferpore dis.

Mr J Nugent, Asst Mag and Colr at Seetamurhee, is transferred to the dis of Durbhunga.

Mr Charles Frederick Magrath, B A, is appointed to be a Joint-Mag and Depy Collr of the Second Grade, vice Mr K G Webster, who has ceased to retain a lien on his appointment by taking extension of leave.

Mr Magrath will, however, continue to act as Mag and Colr of Bogra.

Mr John Revans Hall, t M A, is appointed to be Second Inspr of Registration Officers, vice Mr C F Magrath.

Mr Hallett will, however, continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bhagulpore and Monghyr.

Mr Thomas Guyther Charles, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Mymensingh, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police Fureedpore, during the absence, on leave, of Mr D Lacey, or until further orders.

Mr George Robert King Meares, Asst Supt of Police, Sarun, is appointed to act as Dist Supt of Police of that district during the absence on leave, of Lt Col Thomas Buttanshaw, or until further orders.

The Rev B T Atley, M A, Senior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral, and Chaplain of the General Hospital, reported his return from furlough on the 24th Feb 1876.

The Rev A N W Spens, who now reverts to his substantive appointment of Second Chaplain of St Paul's Cathedral is appointed to be also Chaplain of the Presidency jail.

The services of the Rev W O Bromehead, M A, Senior Chaplain of St John's Church and of the Medical College Hospital, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The Rev W H Bray, M A, Second Chaplain of St John's Church and Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital, is appointed to be Senior Chaplain of that Church.

The Rev E Jermyn is appointed to act until further orders as Second Chaplain of St John's Church and as Chaplain of the Medical College Hospital.

Mr A C Jackson is appointed to the Fourth Class of the Educational Service, with effect from the 23rd February 1876, and is posted to the Presidency College.

Mr J F Lefeuvre, a supernumerary Teacher, Kishnaghur Collegiate School, is allowed leave for one week, under Sec 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code in extension of the leave granted to him under orders of the 28th Feb last, published in the "Calcutta Gazette" of the 1st March 1876.

Dr T Briscoe, Medical Officer, attached to the Cooch Behar State, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days to enable him to proceed on furlough.

Surg Maj Neil Benjamin Baillie, Civil Surg, Bhagulpore, is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days, to enable him to proceed on furlough, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Surg Charles James Hislop Warden is appointed to act as Civil Surg of Bhagulpore during the absence, on leave, of Surg Maj N B Baillie or until further orders.

Surg John Campbell Fullerton Regtl Medl Officer, Dacca, is appointed to act, in addition to his military duties, as Civil Surg of that Dist from the date of his relieving Dr D B Smith and until the return from leave of Dr J F N Wise.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, March 9.)

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations:—

Mr F R H Sharp, Mad Civil Service, having reported his return from furlough and arrival at Bombay in the forenoon of the 1st inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him is cancelled, and he is granted the usual subsidiary leave.

The undermentioned Members of the Madras Civil Service attained the rank of 1st class on the 3rd March 1876:—

Mr J G Thompson, The Hon W Holloway, C S I, and Mr G Banbury.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr T M Busteed, First Judge of the Mad Court of Small Causes, furlough to Europe for nine months and five days, under Rules II and VIII of Supplement B to the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

Lt-Col C D Clementson, Cant Mag, St Thomas' Mount, leave for six months to proceed to the Nilgiri Hills with effect from the 18th April next, according to Rule XXV, Chapter II, of the Military Furlough Regulations of 1868.

His Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointment:—

Mr B C Leggatt, Depy Collr in charge of the Treasury, South Canara, to be Registrar of Assurances in that Dist, with retrospective effect from the 26th Nov 1875.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr G Bickle, Principal of the Govt Normal School, Madras, furlough to Europe for twelve months under Section 7, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code, with the usual subsidiary leave.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Brickwell, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Vizagapatam Dist, two years' furlough, under Chapter III, Sec 10 (a), Rule 2, the Civil Leave Code, and subsidiary leave from date of relief not exceeding one month, under Chapter V, Sec 18 (a). The privilege leave granted to Mr F Brickwell, in the Gazette of the 26th Oct 1875 is hereby cancelled.

Mr W A Goodchap, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Dist Engr, Kurnool, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, under Section 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr V M Fernandez, Sub-Engr, 1st grade, South Canara Dist, privilege leave for three months, under Sec 12, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr G A Vardon, Sub-Engr, 3rd grade, Kurnool Dist, having returned to duty on the 16th Feb 1876, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the "Fort St George Gazette" of the 25th Jan is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd F G Lys, M A, Chaplain of Bellary, furlough to Europe for one year, two months, and twenty-five days, from or after 24th April next, with the usual subsidiary leave.

The Rt Revd the Bishop of Madras has granted the Reverend W Gilbert-Cooper privilege leave for three months, from the 15th inst, under Section 12, Supplement [illegible] to the Civil Leave Code.

Surg Maj Æneas McLeod Ross to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Nellore.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

William, Edward Ganapati Pillai, 1st-class Tahsildar in Tinnevelly, to be a Depy Collr, 4th class, and to be in charge of the Salt Dept, in that Dist, vice M Raghavaiyangar, deceased.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers have reported their return from Europe:—

Lt-Col G B Bowen, S C, arrived at Madras on the 27th Feb 1876.

Maj E M Norie, S C, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl, Centre Dist, arrived at Bombay on the 23rd Feb 1876.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lt Cols, having completed twenty-six years' service—Majs George John Davies Heath and Henry Philip Hawkes, from the 3rd March 1876.

To be Majs, having completed twenty years' service—Capts William Anderson, Edmund Ghusnee Morrogh, Arthur Marriott Lys and Edward Albert Wood, from the 4th March 1876.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Col M T Ffrench, of the S C, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Lt-Col J L Benwell, of the S C, Wing Officer 33rd Regt N I, on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Calcutta or Bombay.

Lt T B Baldwin, of the Royal Engrs, is admitted on the Madras Est from the 22nd Feb 1876, the date of his arrival at Bombay.

Madras Volunteer Guards—The following promotion is made:—

Lt Michael McDowell Coleman to be Capt of No 2 Company, vice Cardozo, resigned.

H M's 18th Hussars having embarked from Bombay on the 18th Dec 1875, that Regt will be struck off the strength of the Madras establishment from that date, instead of from the 15th Dec 1875, as notified in G O G No 8, dated 4th Jan 1876.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe:—

Capt J Pennycuick, Royal [Madras] Engrs, Dist Engr North Arcot, on furlough on private affairs for sixteen months under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay or Madras.

Lt Edward Arthur Brereton Wylly, of H M's 109th Foot, is admitted subject to H M's approval, to the Mad S C, from the 26th Nov 1874, the date of his appointment on probation to the B S C.

OVERLAND SUMMARY
OF
THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

LIST OF CONTENTS.

MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM AND TO BOMBAY.
HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
GENERAL SUMMARY.—
- Prince of Wales.
- Return of the Prince of Wales to Bombay.
- Official News Report from Aden.
- The Pilgrimage to Mecca—VII—The Hadjee Visits Aden—VIII—The Hadjee Arrives at Jeddah.
- The Naval Brigade in the Malayan War.
- England and the Native Princes of India.
- The English Press on the Titles Bill.
- The India Legislation Bill.
- Holidays and Working days in Bombay.
- Indian Legislation Bill.
- "Fair Play" and Khelat.
- Farewell Address to H B H the Prince of Wales.
- The Prince at Jubbulpore.
- The Prince's Menagerie.
- Arrival of a Special Train with the Prince's Menagerie.

GENERAL NEWS—
- Bombay and Bombay Presidency.
- The Education of the People.
- Clipping the Rupee.
- The Exchange Question.
- A Solution of the Exchange Difficulty.
- The Financial Problem.—II.
- The New Prince's Dock.
- Bombay Port Trust—Prince's Dock.
- The Late Mr. Merwanjee Framjee Panday.
- Arrival of the H M S. Troopship Jumna.
- Departure of the Troopship Malabar.
- Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Bill.
- Presentation of the Insignia of the Star of India to the Resident at Baroda.
- Miss Mary Carpenter at Baroda.
- Bengal and Central Provinces.
- Madras.
- Burmah.
- N. W. Provinces, Punjaub, and Oudh.
- Whom the Prince Delights to Honour.
- Sunghi Ujong.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER—
- Jubbulpore.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES—
- The Pay of Sepoys of the Native Army.
- A Gross Miscarriage of Justice.
- Small-Pox in Bombay.

OFFICIAL GAZETTES—
- Bombay Army Orders—Bombay Government Orders—Government of India Orders—Bengal Government Orders—Madras Government Orders—Orders by the Commander-in-Chief in India—North-Western Provinces Orders—Central Provinces Orders—Punjab Government Orders.

COMMERCIAL—
- Bombay Market Report—Bombay Bill and Stock List—Banks—Exchange—Prices of Bullion, &c—Government Securities—New Bank of Bombay—Bank of Bengal—G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways—Bombay Prices Current:

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—
- Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

With the Indian Edition there is a Supplement containing:—
- Latest Telegrams.
- English Political and Social Letter.
- English Commercial Letter.
- Head of Intelligence.
- The Black Pamphlet of Calcutta.
- The "Guzerat Mitra" on Cricket.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

As the Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every *Monday* soon after 7 P.M. the following are the hours for closing Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 2 and 4 P.M.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (4 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3-30 P.M., and registered at 1 P.M.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 5 P.M., and up to starting time (7 P.M.) by the payment of an additional fee of 8 annas. All others will be refused.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY
WILSON PHILOLOGICAL LECTURESHIP.

THE FIRST SERIES OF LECTURES will be DELIVERED in Bombay in the first, or Cold Weather, Term of 1876-77. Subject:—SANSKRIT and the PRAKRIT LANGUAGES derived from it.

The Series will consist of not fewer than SIX LECTURES. CANDIDATES for the LECTURESHIP are invited to send in their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st day of May next.

D. C. BOYD, M.A.,
Registrar.

Bombay, 4th March 1876.

TUDOR COMPANY'S ICE HOUSE.
AMERICAN ICE
THREE-QUARTER ANNA PER POUND.

AMERICAN APPLES FOR SALE,
IN LOTS TO SUIT.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HAZELLS—March 10th, at Broach, Richard Walter, the beloved son of Mr. Hazells, Engineer, Anglo-Indian Ginning and Oil Co., aged 9 months.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CHAMBERS—March 5th, at Allahabad, the wife of Mr N A R Chambers, C E, of a daughter.

CARTHEW—March 7th, at Umballa, the wife of C A Carthew, Esq, Captain, 16th B Cavalry and B S C, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

COOKE—PERROT—March 2nd, at Christ's Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. William Spencer, D D, Joseph G Cooke, Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkund Railway, to Christina, widow of the late Jules Perrot, C E, D P W.

DEATHS.

ROWLAND—March 6th, at Lahore John Rowland, Esq., Assistant Examiner, Railway Accounts, aged 33 years.

FITZGERLAND—March 8th, at Lucknow, John Fitzgerald, Captain and Pay Master, 13th Hussars.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MARCH 13, 1876.

BEYOND saying that the Prince of Wales's visit to India has been successful beyond expectation, we take it to be far from an easy thing to define the practical results of an expedition which an enthusiastic journalist on the other side of India has not hesitated to speak of as even more important than that of Alexander. This comparison, we fear, savours of flattery. It is true that the Prince of Wales has traversed the whole country except Scinde and a portion of the Deccan, and has been everywhere received as the rightful Heir to the Imperial Throne of India, whereas Alexander the Great only subdued the Princes of the Punjab and Scinde. But we must not forget that it was Alexander who first taught Europeans to invade and conquer India; and, as a French wit has said, we ought not to think the less of Columbus for discovering America because any one can now cross the Atlantic in nine days in a mail steamer running from Liverpool to New York. The progress of the Prince of Wales through India has been made under the protection of an established civil Government which rests upon the support of an army of irresistible strength occupying all the strong places in the country; and he has enjoyed no greater degree of security in his travels than that Government has for many years been able to extend to every European and native travelling on business or on pleasure from one part of India to another. There can, therefore, be no good reason for speaking of the Prince's visit as if it marked the commencement of a new era, or a new system of administration. We believe, indeed, that the injudicious conduct of the English Ministry, in trying to take advantage of the welcome given to His Royal Highness by the people of India in order to create an Imperial *régime* which shall differ in form if not in substance from that to which India is already accustomed, will do a great deal of mischief by unsettling men's minds and exciting vague hopes and fears here as well as at home. It will be observed, from a special telegram which we publish this morning, that the whole English press is united in opposition to the choice of a new title which the Queen has made and which Her Ministers are pressing Parliament to sanction. Nothing is more probable than that individual members of Parliament, in an age in which, as Mr. Gladstone has remarked, the craving for social distinction is the strongest passion of middle class Englishmen, will decline to give mortal offence to the Court by refusing to gratify a declared wish of Her Majesty; and, as the Ministry in like manner will hardly have the courage to withdraw the Bill or to advise the Queen to yield gracefully, as the sagacious Queen Elizabeth would have done, a point on which she is at issue with her people, and to content herself with the title of Queen, we may anticipate that the Bill will be pushed through Parliament. But neither the Queen nor the other Estates of the Realm can afford to disregard the voice of public opinion, which, failing to make itself heard within the walls of the House of Commons, will declaim at public meetings and other popular demonstrations against Imperialism; and it will be no pleasant consequence of the Prince's tour if it lead to a serious breach of the good understanding that the Queen has [illegible] maintained with the people of the United Kingdom. In India, the announcement that the country is to be placed under the rule of an Empress has provoked few expressions of dissatisfaction; but we noticed that *Native Opinion* asked a week or two ago what India was to get in return for making the Queen an Empress; and the same paper, at the close of a sensible and well expressed article which we quote elsewhere, puts the similar question, with a personal application to the Prince himself, "What is "India to receive in return for this enormous "outlay and loyal and hearty reception?" Here is a sign that a feeling of unrest has been generated in the country; and that expectations of the redress of grievances and the remission of taxation are the corollaries of the Prince's acceptance of very valuable presents from Native Princes and of the Queen's determination to have as high sounding a title as the Emperor of Russia.

But we gladly turn to the pleasanter aspects of the visit which is brought to a termination to-day; and we may say that all possible ground for dissatisfaction would have been removed if the Native Princes had been distinctly forbidden to make presents of very great value to the Prince of Wales, and if Mr. Disraeli could have restrained his brilliant imagination from revelling in the idea that, as Prime Minister of England, he would give India a new dynasty of Emperors, as powerful and magnificent as the East ever knew. It should have been considered that the Prince came merely to crown the edifice built long ago, and to see for himself the country of which the Queen assumed the direct Sovereignty eighteen years since. It was in this character of representative of their Queen that the natives of India welcomed him; and Her Majesty and the English Government might well have remained satisfied with the success of their first experiment, instead of immediately making it the excuse for trying another. It is something of which England may well be proud, that the Heir to the Throne has travelled about India for four months, and not a hand as been lifted against him or a seditious word spoken in his hearing. No theory as to the prostrate condition of the people will explain this phenomenon; for everywhere His Royal Highness has gone freely about amongst the natives, and, wherever he has not been received with as much enthusiasm as it is in the nature of the people to show for any ruler, the crowds have at least been curious and good-natured rather than malignant. If the discontent with British rule had been general and active, surely one man would have been found among so many millions to avenge their wrongs on the whole British nation. The perfect immunity of the Prince proves conclusively, in our opinion, the decay in India of the old sentiment of reverence for the dynasty of the Moguls, and the popular recognition of the supremacy of the British Government as an established fact which there is no gainsaying. The fearful struggle of 1857-8 did good in clearing the ground of the relics of by-gone Empires, and bringing the natives face to face with a knowledge of the actual political state of the country. There are, of course, still dangerous classes in India, who make use or are made use of by intriguing Native Princes, but the mass of the people now desire no other rule than that of the British Government. And, as regards almost all the Native Chiefs, the visit of the Prince of Wales has been distinctly and emphatically beneficial in reconciling them to the subordinate but yet important position which they must henceforth occupy in the Empire. Their sense of self-respect has been flattered by interviews with one who is himself a Prince and not a mere official, and His Royal Highness has completed the conquest of their hearts by the graceful cordiality of his address, and by the readiness with which he has acknowledged their claims to rank as Sovereign Princes. In the cases, more particularly, of Scindia and Cashmere, we believe that the Prince has, by his friendly treatment of these Chiefs, made them much more devoted to the British Government and more willing to admit the Paramount authority of the Queen over all India than they were a year ago. This impression, even if it be transient, was worth a journey to India to produce. So far, indeed, as the Prince himself is concerned, he has played his part to admiration. He is not responsible for the blunders of others; and he no doubt knows as well as any of his critics that there is no Royal road to good government, and that a Royal progress, however successful, cannot permanently improve the condition of a country which is not blest with sagacious rulers. But he has achieved the difficult feat of winning for himself genuine popularity in India and of making the personal rule of the Queen of England more of a reality to both Princes and people than it was before. It is a satisfaction to know that, in accomplishing this political purpose, he has at the same time enjoyed himself in India beyond even his sanguine expectations; and that he is now in a better state of health than when he came out four months ago. The whole country is united in wishing him a pleasant passage home and a cordial welcome from the English people whom during his visit to India he has served so well.

SCINDIA STATE RAILWAY.

THE construction of this line having been let to Messrs. Glover and Co. a few days ago, they lost no time in making a start on the most important part of their work, the erection of the bridge over the river Chumbul. This river is crossed by 14 openings of 200 feet each, the girders being 115 feet above summer water level, each pier being founded on two large wells 26 feet diameter sunk to a depth of 50 feet below the bed of the river. In connection with the pitching and completion of the first curb a very interesting ceremony occurred on Saturday last, the 4th instant.

The Maharana of Dholepore and the Political Agent, in company with Mr. H. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer in charge, and his assistant, accompanied by friends and guests of Major Dermohey and family, met at the latter's residence, and proceeding down to the bridge of boats there embarked on two large barges having a tent erected on each, and paddled down stream to the site of the railway bridge. Arriving there they were received by the members of Messrs. Glover and Co's firm, Mr. Glover with the Maharana leading the party to a commodious tent pitched conveniently for viewing the ceremony. The Maharana, having been presented with a silver hammer by Mr. Glover, was led forward and clenched the last rivet of the first curb of this bridge, which curb he then declared completed. A religious ceremony now took place at the close of which the Maharana laid the first stone of the well-steining declaring after the usual taps with a mallet that it was well and truly laid. The workman and creditable man[illegible] in which the young Maharana behave[illegible] a subject of general comment. Succe[illegible] undertaking was drank in the usual [illegible] The entire party now returned to th[illegible] finished a very pleasant day on [illegible] slowly returning up the river.

ADEN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, 25TH FEB.

REDHWAN PASHA is making vigorous attempts to establish Egyptian authority permanently on the Somali coast. The Aysa Moosa continue to give him considerable trouble, and the Ayal Ahmed have been fighting amongst themselves. Hassan Beg has arrived here from the African coast in the Munsoorah, and arrangements have been entered into with several local contractors to construct barracks and store rooms at Berbera. It is, however, very doubtful whether any large number of troops can conveniently be left at that port during the S. W. Monsoon, when the harbour is by no means a safe anchorage for native craft. Probably the Egyptians will find it advisable to employ Arab Zabteeahs drawn from some nearer source than Egypt, and the warlike tribes of south eastern Arabia furnish a material ready to hand.

A terrible story has reached us regarding the wreck of the s. s. Jowad. It has been stated by some of the survivors that shortly after the vessel struck, the pilgrims, fearing that the ship's officers and crew would seize the boats and desert them, bound the unfortunate wretches to the sinking vessel, thus Debarring them from all hope of escape. It does not appear, however, that the Hadjees gained much by their villany, for as far as is known at present only 14 survived to tell the tale of a disaster, the risk of which is yearly run by vessels engaged in the pilgrim traffic, the wonder being, not that so many were drowned, but that any escaped. The Jowad was purchased by the Jemedar of Shuhur from the Rubattino Company and was intended to be used in the struggle at present going on between that Chieftain and the Nakeeb of Mukallah. The Italian crew which brought the Jowad from Europe mutinied. However, in consequence of the vessel being detained for several months off the inhospitable coast of Hadrhament during the S. W. Monsoon, the Jowad was taken by the master into Aden, where she was detained by the Resident under the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act. She was subsequently released on the Jemedar engaging that the vessel should not be employed for warlike purposes and at the time when she was lost she was plying with a British certificate of registry, having been chartered by certain speculators in Bombay. It would appear that the Jowad had on board 400 passengers at least, whereas she should only legally carry 237, inclusive of the master, and a crew of 46, all told—a very significant fact and worthy of careful enquiry. That the vessel was bound from one foreign port to another only illustrates the necessity for some sort of legislation to prevent British shipowners, masters, and charterers from thus playing fast and loose with human life.

The station has been recently enlivened by a cricket match which was played between the officers of the station and the 2-25th K. O. B., in which the former proved victorious owing to the strenuous efforts of the Political and Medical Departments, ably assisted by the Artillery and Engineers. The Borderers being about to leave us, I feel certain that I express the general opinion of the station when I say that during their stay at Aden they have done everything a regiment possibly can to render themselves agreeable, and to furnish amusement to the garrison, their open hearted hospitality forming a strange contrast to the secluded habits of their predecessors. Many a pleasant game of badminton was played during the hot months in the airy mess-room of this gallant corps.

RETURN OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO BOMBAY.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales returned on Saturday to Bombay,—where he first landed in India, on the 8th of November last—on his way home to England. In the intermediate time,—in the short space of four months, His Royal Highness has travelled through the length and breadth of his future Indian Empire, and has seen probably more of the country, and more of the habits and customs of its people, from the barbaric splendour of the Native Courts to the squalid destitution of the miserable ryots—though necessarily much more of the former than of the latter,—than any European has before seen in the course of a lifetime. The Prince has probably spent a very enjoyable time, has conferred honours on a few more or less deserving public men, has made friends of several Rajahs of high position in the country, and has also no doubt excited an interest in, and a feeling of loyalty towards, himself in the minds of a large portion of the general population of India. No doubt, there is great advantage in this, but the principal good that has been and will be caused by the visit is in stirring up an interest between the two nations of England and India in each other, the natural effect of which will be to foster international intercourse, and bind the two countries more firmly than ever together by a closer union of their political and commercial relations. Up to the present time, scarcely one of a hundred average Englishmen has had any accurate knowledge of India and its people, and the percentage of the natives of India who know anything of England and Englishmen, even though large numbers of the latter are fellow inhabitants of their country, is even much less. Of course, with so little knowledge of each other, it cannot be expected that there would be so much international sympathy between the two countries as if the state of things were different, and it is a fair ground for hope that the bringing about of a desirable change in this respect will be the result of the present Royal tour.

His Royal Highness arrived on Saturday morning at the Church Gate Station, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, the special train which conveyed the Royal party being transferred to that line from the G. I. P. Railway at Parell. It was originally announced that the Prince would alight at the Boree Bunder Station, the terminus of the G. I. P. Railway; but Government subsequently ordered that the train should be run to the Church Gate Station, not, however, as it was currently (and not without some show of probability) reported, because the Boree Bunder station is such a miserable little place, but because it was considered desirable to make the drive which the Prince must necessarily take through the town to the Dockyard as short as possible, on account of the small-pox epidemic which is just now at its height in Bombay. Rem[illegible]ing the slight unpleasantness which occu[illegible]ed on [illegible] journey [illegible] a previous occasion in connection with a [illegible] of the Royal party over the B. B. and C. [illegible]. Company's line, it was interesting to notice th[illegible]e particular precautions Government took to ensure the safety of His Royal Highness while travelling over the five miles of their railroad b[illegible]tween Parell and the Church Gate Station. [illegible]he arrangements appeared to have been made on the principle of Punch's old joke about the travelling director, for, in addition to the line being surveyed on the previous evening, and other precautions being taken, almost all the chief officials of the company within reach were required to ride in the train, or on the two engines [illegible]—one in front, and another in the rear—w[illegible]hich were attached to it. The company's ser[illegible]vants were extremely anxious not to give off[illegible]ce a second time, and were so fearful of inf[illegible]ging the very letter of the orders t[illegible] had received that Mr. Pendlebury refused [illegible] admit the representatives of the press t[illegible] the station platform; and certain of those in [illegible]harge were so very scrupulous that they would [illegible] not allow a foot, other than the pedal ornam[illegible]ents of the coolies who were employed to fix the [illegible] decorations, to be placed on the platform, thro[illegible]ghout the morning, fearful, apparently, that [illegible] soil upon the red-cloth carpeting might be de[illegible]tected by General Browne, or some other sh[illegible]rp-sighted and rather severe member of the Pr[illegible]ince's staff, and draw down the dreaded pains [illegible]and penalties of official wrath upon their heads.

The station, in itself a pretty and [illegible] picturesque building, was very carefully [illegible]and tastefully decorated. The platform at w[illegible]hich the Royal train was to draw up was c[illegible]overed with red cloth along its entire length, [illegible]nd the walls and roof were embellished with n[illegible]umerous flags and banners, and gaudily painted [illegible] armorial shields, besides palm leaves and other [illegible] plants. The red-cloth carpeting extended [illegible]own the steps in front of the station to the stree[illegible] and the outside of the building was also gaily de[illegible]corated.

The time at which the tra[illegible]in should have arrived, according to the official [illegible]nnouncement, was ten o'clock, but that hour w[illegible]g past, and H. E. the Governor and the larg[illegible]ber of prominent local gentlemen [illegible]overnment to be present had b[illegible]ing for a considerable time[illegible] its approach was o[illegible] E. the Governor, the[illegible] Hon. Mr. Gibbs, [illegible]ajor General K[illegible] N. Mandlik, [illegible]das Ambaid[illegible] the Ve[illegible] Sir M[illegible] Ch[illegible] Dr[illegible] [illegible] Blaney, Sheriff, &c., &c. Shortly before eleven o'clock a movement was observable among the railway officials, and almost as the clock struck eleven, the Royal train steamed into the station, and drew up at the platform. A cheer was raised as it approached, and when His Royal Highness emerged from his carriage, looking remarkably well and in good spirits, and shook hands cordially with the Governor, and with several other gentlemen present, he was cheered vociferously over and over again. A Royal salute was fired from the Saluting Battery, and a guard of honour of the 2nd Queen's presented arms as the train entered the station. The Prince was accompanied by Prince Louis of Battenburg, Lord Suffield, Sir Bartle Frere, Surgeon General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Major General Sir Samuel Brown, Lord Alfred Paget, Lt.-Col. Ellis, Mr. Francis Knollys, Private Secretary, Dr. Russell, Honorary Private Secretary, Mr. Sydney Hall, artist to H. R. H., and other members of his suite. After a short delay, the party left the station, and formed a procession outside in the following order:—

(On Horseback.)

The Assistant Quarter Master General, Bombay District.

The Brigade Major. The Depy Assist Qr Mr General.

Brigadier-General Gell, Commanding Bombay District.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

(In Carriages.)

1. C. S. Close, Esq., Surgeon to the Governor of Bombay.
   Captain W. R. LeG. Anderson, Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.
   Jemedar Sheik Cassum, Native Aide-de-Camp to the Governor.
2. W. Lee-Warner, Esq., Private Secretary to the Governor.
   Captain Jervoise, Military Secretary to the Governor.
3. W. H. Russell, Esq., Honorary Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Sydney Hall, Esq, Artist in the Suite of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Lieutenant Rose, 10th Prince of Wales' Own Royal Hussars.
4. Major Henderson, C.S.I., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Major Bradford, C.S.I., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Lieutenant Augustus FitzGeorge, Rifle Brigade, Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
5. Francis Knollys, Esq., Private Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Captain the Lord Carrington, Royal Horse Guards, Aide-de-Camp to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Colonel Annesley, 11th Prince Albert's Own Hussars.
   Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, C. S. I., Grenadier Guards, Equerry to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
6. Major-General the Lord Alfred Paget, Clerk Marshal to the Queen.
   Major-General Sir Samuel Browne, K.C.S.I., C.B., V.C., Special Duty with His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
   Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I. Honorary Physician to the Queen, and Physician to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.
7. His Serene Highness Prince Louis of Battenburg.
   The Right Honourable Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B.
   The Lord Suffield, Lord in Waiting and Head of the Household of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

The Commissioner of Police.	His Excellency the Governor of Bombay	His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.	Commandant of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.
	The Equerry in attendance on His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.		

A Detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard.

Carriages of the Officers and Gentlemen taking part in the Procession.

The Hon. the Chief Justice.
H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
The Roman Catholic Bishop.
The Hon. A. Rogers } Members of Council.
The Hon. J. Gibbs }
The Hon. Sir C. Sargent.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Green.
The Hon. Mr. Justice West.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.
The Hon. the Advocate General.
The Hon. Major-General Kennedy.
The Hon. E. W. Ravenscroft, C.S.I.
The Hon. Rao Saheb W. N. Mundlick.
The Hon. Rao Bahadur Becherdass Ambaidass, C.S.I.
The Hon. Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay.
The Hon. Khan Bahadur Padamji Pestonji.
The Hon. Donald Graham.
The Venerable the Archdeacon.
The Chairman of the Municipal Corporation.
The Municipal Commissioner.
The Sheriff of Bombay.

There was another guard of honour, furnished by the 21st N. I., or Marine Battalion, drawn up outside the station, and a large crowd of people had assembled, who cheered the Prince to the utmost of their endeavours from the time he appeared until he passed out of their sight round the corner. His Royal Highness repeatedly and graciously acknowledged their greeting by bowing and raising his hand to his helmet. The trees which grow pretty thickly by the side of the road near the station had been drenched with water during the morning, and so cleared of the thick coating of dust which ordinarily covers their leaves and branches during the dry season, and looked beautifully green and refreshing to the eyes. The appearance of the street had been further improved, too, by the erection of tall blue flagstaffs, at regular distances on either side, each flying a gaily coloured banner from its truck. Both sides of the road were thronged with people, on foot and in carriages; and the Post Office and the Public Works Buildings afforded accommodation to an immense number of more spectators, who crowded the doors, the windows, the verandahs, and every available spot whence the procession could be seen. Immediately, on rounding the corner near the station, a view was obtained of the Floral Fountain, situated at the junction of Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, and as th[illegible] procession drove along the front of the P[illegible] Works Office and the Post Office (which [illegible] bye, were both destitute of extra de[illegible] [illegible] was abundance of time to ob[illegible]. The the very beautiful appear[illegible] fountain statue of Flora which [illegible]huge bouquet of flowers, stood [illegible]re stretched several long garlands of flowers, reaching and being fastened to the outer railing surrounding the structure. Each of the four beautifully carved female figures which adorn the sides of the fountain was crowned with a wreath and held in her hands a bouquet of flowers; and to the outer circle of rails were attached palm leaves, disposed in the shape of the Prince of Wales' feathers, and also very pretty baskets of beautiful maiden-hair and other ferns.

The carriageway was kept clear by detachments of the 4th Rifles N.I. and the 20th and 21st Regiments N. I., and behind their line the crowd of spectators was enormous. The entrance into Church Gate Street was spanned by a string of bannerets stretching from Messrs. Watson and Co.'s to the Parsee's house opposite. The sides of the two shops of Messrs. Watson and Co. looking into Rampart Row, the offices of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, the Oriental Bank, the French Bank, the premises of the Bombay Club, of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., the National Bank, of Messrs. Rowland and Co., the P. and O. offices, the offices of Messrs. Stearns, Hobart and Co., of Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co., and other buildings were decorated with a profusion of streamers and bannerets, while all along the route of the procession, flags waving from the venetian masts added to the attractions of the occasion. All along the route the throng of spectators continued, as dense in one place as another. There were numerous carriages drawn up on the road sides, and benches had been placed on the footwalks. The Parsee dubashes near Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's establishment had provided raised seats for the accommodation of ship captains and their wives. His Royal Highness was cheered lustily by the crowds all along the route, and when approaching the Municipal Offices, a garland of flowers was thrown towards him by by some Parsee ladies who were seated in a verandah, but it missed its mark and fell into the road. Sir Bartle Frere was also cheered repeatedly and most heartily.

The side of Watson's Hotel, the Municipal Offices, the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, and also the Waverley Hotel and Messrs. Sassoon's offices opposite, were profusely decorated with flags, and the balconies of the buildings were crowded with spectators. As the procession approached this point, the Prince was greeted by the heartiest burst of cheering heard during the whole day. The immense number of people occupying these positions, almost all of them English men and women, raised a sonorous Hurrah! which being prolonged, and repeated over and over again, was joined in by those below, and such an expression of enthusiasm was the result as is seldom heard even in old England. A little further on, a large triple lamp in the centre of the street was converted into a military trophy, bearing swords and bayoneted rifles tastefully arranged among evergreens and flowers, and being [illegible]rounded by a large number of old captured [illegible]s, chiefly Dutch and Portuguese. The largest [illegible]mong them however is an old Indian gun, [illegible] was cast at Poona in 1771, and was captur[illegible] General Wellesley at Ahmednuggur, in [illegible] gun weighs 7 tons, and is 20 ft. 10 [illegible] [illegible] object of interest in the route was [illegible] Fountain, which was quite sur[illegible] almost hidden by large numbers of plants in pots, which made the rather dingy structure look much more attractive than it ordinarily does. The three large triple lamps in the immediate vicinity of the fountain also appeared in gala costume, being very tastefully decorated with flags, flowers, and palm leaves.

After passing the Wellington Fountain, the procession drove in front of the very fine building which was erected with a view to its being utilized as a Sailors' Home, and the opening of which was to have formed one of His Royal Highness's public duties during his former stay in Bombay. The building was not opened then, however, and has not been opened since; indeed, there does not seem to be a probability of its being utilized for any practical purpose for some time to come, for the authorities do not appear to have arrived yet at a definite conclusion regarding what it is to be devoted to—whether it is to be really a Sailors' Home or an Hospital. The next place reached was the Dockyard, which had been reclothed for the occasion in almost precisely the same elegant dress it wore when His Royal Highness passed through it on his first landing in India. The arches have remained standing in the interval, and only required to be repainted and recovered with evergreens, and to have the mottoes painted on them changed, to be as appropriate to the Prince's departure as to his arrival. On the span of the arch at the entrance to the Northbrook Road, by which the procession reached the yard, were the words, in large gilt letters, "God Speed;" and on the beautiful Hindoo arch a little further on were the Hindostanee and Persian characters corresponding to the English "Farewell," and "Long Life." The interior of the yard, which was very prettily decorated with flags, plants, and flowers, contained a large number of the principal inhabitants of Bombay, who assembled before ten o'clock, and waited with exemplary patience for His Royal Highness's arrival. There was not the richness of colouring and the quaint appearance in the assemblage which was noticeable in the gathering that graced the same benches on the occasion of the Prince's first landing, because of the absence of the many native chiefs who were then in Bombay; but a large number of English ladies and gentlemen were present, and there was also a fair attendance of Parsee, Mussulman, and Hindoo gentlemen, and a few Parsee ladies. Captain the Hon. Carr Glynn and several other naval gentlemen in full uniform paraded the central platform; and a number of old Indian Navy men, with their cocked hats, and "swell" dress, gave a touch of the picturesque to the scene. Seats were reserved for the Corporation near the entrance, and several members of that body were present. The time was occupied in examining Mr. Jamsetjee Dunjeebhoy Wadia's beautiful model of the Elephanta Caves, which he has prepared for presentation to the Prince of Wales, and which was placed in the Dockyard for inspection; and in speculation as to what was to be done when the Prince arrived. There appeared to be a perplexing uncertainty about everything except the fact that the Prince was coming; and this was especially the case in regard to the presentation of the Corporation address. Some relief to the monotony of waiting was also afforded by the band of the 2nd Queen's, which was stationed, together with a guard of honour of 100 men, at the landing-place, and which played occasional tunes. Another guard of honour, stationed outside the marquee, was formed of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, who, considering the short time they have been under military discipline and in training, looked remarkably well. At 11 o'clock, the firing of a Royal Salute announced the arrival of the special train at the station, and a quarter of an hour afterwards the procession drove into the yard, the Volunteer guard presenting arms in a very orderly and creditable manner as the Prince's carriage passed. His Royal Highness and suite at once alighted, and were received at the entrance to the marquee by Captain Carr Glynn, Captain Robinson, and several other gentlemen. The Prince, amid the hearty cheering of all present, shook hands with three or four gentlemen about him, and then moved slowly down towards the landing-place, bowing repeatedly as he went, and stopping on the way, to shake hands with Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, who sat in the front row. The band struck up "God Save the Queen," afterwards changing the tune to "God Bless the Prince of Wales," and the guard of honour lowered the colours and presented arms as the Prince passed. The shore battery and the fleet set to work to fire a Royal Salute in concert, and all in the vicinity were deafened for some moments by the uproar occasioned. His Royal Highness entered the barge that was in waiting, and was conveyed immediately on board the Serapis. The local gentlemen who accompanied him to the ship then returned, and the minds of those who were curious about the presentation of the Corporation Address were set at rest by the information that it will be duly presented this (Monday) afternoon on board the Serapis.

Many of the merchant ships in the harbour were gaily decorated with bunting, and the crews of several greeted the Prince heartily as he passed. The men-of-war also displayed flags, and the crews manned yards during the progress of the Royal barge from the Dockyard to the Serapis.

The arrangements in the town and at the Dockyard were alike admirable, and to those who had charge of them great credit is due for the manner in which they performed the work in the limited space of time allowed them, chiefly to Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, and to Mr. McEwen, Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens, was the town indebted for the brilliant appearance of the streets; and the beautification of the Dockyard was due to Captain Robinson, Superintendent of Marine, Capt. Hewett, the Dockmaster, and Mr. Jamsetjee Dhunjeeboy, the Master Builder.

VISIT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

Shortly before half-past seven o'clock in the evening, His Ro[illegible]ghness landed again at the Dock[illegible] for Malabar Point, to dine [illegible] were present. None but the [illegible] expressed that the Prince's wish having [illegible] occasion should be made privately [illegible] marquee and the Northbrook drive leading [illegible] the street were lighted by long festoons of small lanterns, and by huge torchlights held in uplifted braziers, which were fixed here and there on each side of the carriage way. His Royal Highness was escorted by a detachment of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard under the command of Captain Currie, from the landing place, and was accompanied by his staff and Sir Frank Souter, the Commissioner of Police, who rode on horseback beside the Prince's carriage all through the route up to Malabar Point which was by the Queen's Road keeping along the seashore by Back Bay, where it joins the Walkeshwar Road. The roads were kept clear by the police, and a number of the detective police were on duty near Government House and the neighbourhood.

His Royal Highness arrived at Government House at half past 8 o'clock, and was received at the foot of the landing by His Excellency Sir Philip Wodehouse and staff. By request the guard of honour was dispensed with as the meeting was of a private nature. Soon after the arrival of the Prince, dinner was announced. About sixty ladies and gentlemen had been invited as guests for the occasion. His Excellency the Governor's band was stationed in the portico and played at short intervals during dinner. His Royal Highness took his departure at half-past 11 o'clock, apparently much pleased with the entertainment. Among those present, besides the members of the suite of His Royal Highness, were Captain the Honourable H. Carr Glyn, R. N., Major General Sir Samuel Browne, Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Ellis, Colonel Annesley, Major Bradford, Major Henderson, Lieutenant Rose, Sydney Hall, Esq., and Dr. W. H. Russell. Among the local guests invited were Admiral Macdonald and Officers of the Flying Squadron, Sir Michael Westropp, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief and Lady Staveley, the Hon. A Rogers, the Hon. J. and Mrs. Gibbs, the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill, the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey, the Hon. Mr. Marriott, Capt. Jervoise, and Col. Macdonald. His Royal Highness returned on board the Serapis in the same private manner shortly after 12 o'clock. On the return, red and blue lights were lighted on the piers, and blue lights were burned from the deck of the Serapis.

The following Notification was issued on Saturday by the Political Department:—

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1876.

Owing to the unfavourable report from the medical authorities of the state of the public health, it is considered advisable for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to remain on [illegible] the Serapis during the remainder of his [illegible] Bombay.

2. On Monday the 13th instant, at 1-30 P. M., His Excellency the Governor, the Honourable the Chief Justice, His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the Members of the Executive Council will proceed on board to take formal leave of His Royal Highness.

3. It having been intimated to the Prince of Wales that the Municipality of Bombay desire to present a farewell address, His Royal Highness has consented to receive a Deputation of the Town Council with the Municipal Commissioner, on board H. M. S. Serapis at 1-45 P. M.

4. Arrangements will be made by the Superintendent of Marine to convey His Excellency and the other high officials, as well as the Deputation from the Apollo Bunder.

5. Full dress will be worn on the occasion.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE TITLE OF EMPRESS OF INDIA.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT]

LONDON, 11TH MARCH.

The House of Commons will probably sanction the adoption by the Queen of the title of Empress of India if it is pressed. Amendments have been given notice of to be moved on the third reading.

The whole English Press opposes the Ministerial proposal.

THE PRINCE APPOINTED HONORARY COLONEL OF SEVEN NATIVE REGIMENTS.

CALCUTTA, 11TH MARCH.

The Viceroy has the highest gratification in announcing that in commemoration of the visit to India of H. R. H. Field Marshall the Prince of Wales, the Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint His Royal Highness Honorary Colonel of the following regiments :—

11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bengal Infantry, 2nd Goorkhas, Corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Her Majesty is further pleased to confer on the following corps the distinction of being styled the Queen's Own, and of wearing on their colours and appointments a royal cypher within a garter :—2nd Bengal Infantry, Corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, and 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

On the following corps the distinction of the Prince of Wales's Own, and of wearing the Prince's plume on their colours and appointments :—the 11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Goorkhas, 4th Madras Cavalry and 2nd Bombay Infantry.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CALCUTTA, 11TH MARCH.

In commemoration of the visit of the Prince of Wales to India the Queen has appointed him Honorary Colonel of the following native regiments :—11th Bengal Lancers, 2nd Bengal Native Light Infantry, 2nd Goorkhas, Corps of Guides, Madras Sappers and Miners, 4th Madras Light Cavalry, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and 2nd Bombay Native Infantry.

Of the above regiments, the 2nd Bengal Infantry, Corps of Guides, the Madras Sappers and Miners, and the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, also receive the designation of the Queen's Own Regiment; the remainder receiving the designation of the Prince of Wales's Own.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council to-day it was resolved to offer a public reception in London to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his return to England.

CHINA AND RUSSIA.

SHANGHAI, 9TH MARCH.

Intelligence received here from Pekin states that China has agreed to pay Russia a sum of ten million taels indemnity in bonds, and that Russia withdraws from Khokand.

THE TROOPSHIP CROCODILE.

ALEXANDRIA, 11TH MARCH.

H. M. Indian Troopship Crocodile, with drafts of the 56th and 44th Foot and Detachments of Royal Engineers, passed through the Suez Canal yesterday *en route* for Bombay.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH.

Total	Week's Sales of Cotton....	85,000	bales.
Do.	Amount forwarded........	17,000	do.
Do.	Week's Sales of Surats....	20,000	do.
Do.	Amount forwarded........	1,900	do.
Do.	Week's Imports of Cotton..	80,000	do.
Do.	do. Do. Surats ...	8,000	do.
Do.	Stock of Cotton	850,000	do.
Do.	do. Surats	107,000	do.
Do.	do. of Cotton in London.	59,000	do.

Surats during the week were in fair demand.

LONDON, 10TH MARCH, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet but steady. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet but steady.

Fair Dhollera....................	4 3-16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 3d.
8½lbs. do.	7s. 7½d.
40s. Mule Twist	0s. 10½d.
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94½
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	104
Bar Silver..........................	53½.

Departure—Steathleven.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, 11TH MARCH, 8-25 A.M.

Mail Steamer Mongolia, from Bombay, arrived.

MADRAS, 11TH MARCH, 6-17 P.M.

H. M.'s Steamer Tenasserim sailed for Calcutta 5-20 P.M.

THE omnibus and carriages of the Prince of Wales are repoted to have been burnt on Thursday last on the Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.

THE Rangoon Tim[illegible]standing [illegible] mo[illegible]eni [illegible]

year, the *Arakan News* tells us, "the Extra Assistant Commissioner went up the Dahlet creek on inspection duty, where he discovered the existence of soapstone mines within British territory, but they are owned and worked by the King; the Extra Assistant Commissioner reported about them to the Government, through proper channels. It is now believed that the Government have asked the King to make them over to the British. The demand of the soapstone mines by the British was the topic at Mandalay, and the King admitted the existence of the mines within Arakan; but, as they had been owned and worked by the King of Burma for generations, on this ground the King refused to comply with the British demand."

THE Bengal Iron Works will, we learn from the *Indian Daily News* set their first furnaces going almost immediately. We regard the experiment with equal interest and anxiety. Every attempt to make iron in India hitherto by European processes has failed; and if Messrs. Rutherford and Co. succeed—and we hear they are full of hope that they will—their success will inaugurate an economic revolution in the country. We have been embarrassed in all experiments hitherto by the very richness of the ore; and if these new works are but successful with the flux, India will at no distant date supply herself with her own iron, in place of importing it from Europe. Every maund of new produce we can export, and every rupee of import we can save by home manufacture, means the redemption of the people from poverty.

MESSRS. Baring Brothers have just surprised the financial world by one of those acts of high honour that do more to raise the standard of commercial morality than newspaper writings in a year. Messrs. Baring had recommended the bonds of the eastern railroad of Massachusetts as an investment to many persons, and the railway is unable to pay the interest that has become due on the bonds. There was no claim whatever upon the firm, but they have taken a more generous view of the responsibilities of their eminent position, and have come forward to assist the company to meet their engagements, taking upon themselves the loss that will arise from the deferred payments by the company. "All honour," says the *Bullionist*, "to the Messrs. Baring. The example, let us hope, will be followed in such a way that the commercial morality of the community will become more sensitive and exacting, and the high standard of honour amongst English merchants be planted firmly in our midst."

WE learn from a Calcutta paper that the Positive Assurance Company have issued their report of their Indian business for the past year. The office is said to be working well, and the business to be satisfactory. Additional agencies have been opened, and an increase of business over last year is shown. The directors are informed that economy in the working expenses is being carried out; and confidence is expressed that the profits of the past and future business will bring back to the shareholders, with ample recompense, the capital employed to secure it. The pamphlet contains a table of all the policies effected in Calcutta, with the particulars thereof, except that the initials only are given. There is also given a certificate of the Official Trustee of the Government paper held by him in trust for the assurers in Bengal. There is also similar information as regards the Madras and the Bombay offices, and policyholders may see their position at once.

LATEST advices from Lus Beyla received by the *Sindian* state that Sirdar Mohiem Khan Ghoorginaree, the leader of the Ghoorginaree tribe, was attacked at Gidhur lately, by the troops of the Khan of Khelat; the Sirdar with his family was compelled to fly the country; Gidhur was looted and the Fort destroyed. The whereabouts of Mohiem Khan cannot be ascertained, but it is supposed that he is somewhere about Haran. The next step by the Khan's troops was to proceed to Meer Lullah Soomaladee's country, in pursuit of Mohiem Khan; not finding him there they enquired for his son and his wife; these not turning up the troops attacked Meer Lulla and killed him, taking seven of his women into captivity. The whole of Beloocheestan is, from all accounts, in a blaze. People are anxiously awaiting the action of the British Government in reference to the ex-Jam. Should his release be much longer deferred, the consequences will be most disastrous; the whole country will be up in arms, and the safety of the Khan would not be worth an hour's purchase.

THE *Indian Railway Service Gazette* gives the following glowing description of the Royal train :—"The two engines of the G. I. P. Railway, which were to convey His Royal Highness (one from Jubbulpore to Sohagpore, and the other from Sohagpore to Bombay) were models of beauty, having been ornamented for the occasion under the skilful hands of Mr. F. R. F. Brown, District Locomotive Superintendent at Jubbulpore, who with a few of his establishment were hard at work night and day for weeks past. The Prince's plumes and coat of arms were modelled in the School of Art, and cast in the G. I. P. workshop at Bombay but fitted on to the engines at Jubbulpore. The cow-catcher of the engine which conveyed His Royal Highness from Jubbulpore was polished up to the respondent effulgence of a dazzling mirror, so that it could be seen miles off. Altogether these engines have surpassed anything of the kind ever seen in this country, and called forth the admiration of every one who saw them, particularly the officials of the E. I. R. Both engines were successfully photographed by Mr. F. H. Jackson, photographer at Jubbulpore. The magnificent State carriages of the East Indian Railway Company were a capital match for the above engines, and many good judges who saw them coupled, declare that they far surpass even the Royal trains in England for neatness, elegance, and comfort."

THE following judgment was delivered at the conclusion of the trial of the actors of the Great National Theatre by Mr. Dickens, the Magistrate :—"The evidence for the defence, it appears to me, proves too much. According to it, nothing would be obscene unless couched in obscene words. According to my opinion, the passages in evidence are grossly obscene. It [illegible] to me that a good test is afforded by [illegible] newspapers, which have rejected the [illegible] for publication. At any rate, [illegible] obscene. There seems to be [illegible]rgument that some of the [illegible]een prohibited from per[illegible] difficult for them to [illegible] committi[illegible]ce, [illegible]

[illegible] y [illegible] ave [illegible] con- [illegible] ore [illegible] eaman says, [illegible] between the [illegible] y Banks, as [illegible] atter are to

occupy under the new Bill. May we venture to suggest, adds our contemporary, that the Government will not go wrong, if it negotiates with a full remembrance of the fact that its interests and those of the public are—not two but one. There is a tendency unhappily in all Governments to forget this, and to act as though the Government were one entity and the people quite another. The two are really but one, if rightly regarded. The Government is simply the people in a corporate form; and the moment public interests are looked upon as distinct from Governmental ones, we have mischievous legislation. Now in bringing the partnership of Government with these Banks to an end, the ruling desire should be to do so in such a way as to diminish their prestige as little as possible, and to secure to them as many of the advantages they have hitherto enjoyed, as can properly be continued. Unfortunately, official men are in general so narrow that the prevailing thought is the "driving a bargain" in such a case. The Presidency Banks are great public institutions, upon whose support trade is largely dependent, and the Government should have but one thought—namely, to strengthen them as much as it can, while hampering them as little as possible. There probably must be some restrictions, but the Government should contract them as much as it wisely can, and direct all its efforts to increasing the power of the Banks to assist the trade of the country. We have heard rumours of Governmental intentions of a completely opposite nature, and that the idea is to fetter the Banks with needless restrictions, and for the Government completely to isolate itself and its resources from them altogether. How true it is, as Carlyle says that, "the wise thought must be first in the heart of a man, before it can enter the head." *Feel* rightly towards the matter, and you will be pretty sure to *think* rightly about it. Let there be no narrowness in this important matter. Let there be genuine, strong, sympathetic interest in the future of the Banks, and this clue will take you safely through your legislation towards them, while nothing else will. The narrow official mind does infinite harm, without even suspecting what it is doing.

A LECTURE on "Russian Policy in the East fifty years ago," by Professor Solovieff, Rector of the University of Moscow, was read lately at a meeting of the St. Petersburg branch of the Slavonic Benevolent Society. In the year 1800, says the Professor, a memorandum was submitted to the Emperor Paul by Count Rostopchin, proposing a partition of Turkey between Russia, Austria, and France. According to this project, Russia was to have Roumelia, Bulgaria, and Moldavia; Austria, Bosnia, Servia, and Wallachia; and France, Egypt; while Greece and the islands of the Archipelago were to be formed into a republic, after the model of the Venetian islands, and placed under the protection of the partitioning Powers. The above plan was opened by Count Kotchubey, who reported on the subject two years afterwards to the Emperor Alexander I. The Count declared that he was not convinced of the necessity of a partition of Turkey. Russia did not require an extension of her frontiers; she should rather act in the spirit of Montesquieu's maxim that nothing is more profitable to the rich and strong than to have weak neighbours. This view was accepted by the Emperor; but, notwithstanding his pacific policy, Russia was forced into a war with Turkey "by the intrigues of the French Court." After the close of the war the Greek revolution, which was ascribed by Turkey to Russian influence, broke out in 1821. England determined to take an active part in the liberation of the Greeks, and "as she could not prevent Russia from co operating in this work, she strove at least to make Russian policy in Greece appear subordinate to her own, so as to persuade the Greeks and all Europe that the liberation of Greece was the work of England, not of Russia." In 1826 "the Duke of Wellington suggested to the Emperor Nicholas that he would do well to accept the arbitration of England both in the Russo-Turkish and in the Greek question," but the Emperor answered by a decided refusal. "The political organization of Turkey was now so much weakened that a collapse seemed to be imminent. It was therefore necessary to provide for such a contingency which would necessarily lead to all kinds of difficulties. 'Whether Turkey perishes from internal weakness or external violence, said the Emperor to the Duke of Wellington,' it is equally desirable not to wait for her decease to learn who is to be her successor. I am ready to come to an agreement with England on this point.' 'The question would be more easily solved,' replied the Duke, 'if the Sultan had two Constantinoples to dispose of. I admit that Turkey is very ill; but her illness has now lasted more than 300 years." The result of this conference, concludes Professor Solovieff, was that Russia resumed her pacific policy towards Turkey. The peace negotiations between the Russian and Turkish plenipotentiaries were concluded at Akerman in September, 1826, and the relations between the two States again became of a most friendly character.

THE MILITARY FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am a member of a fund which handed over to Government £1 200,000 cash—an amount acknowledged to be greatly in excess of all liabilities. I want to go home on "S. C." with my family, and the rules of the fund entitle me to borrow from the fund some Rs. 3,000 at 9 per cent. The rupee is now worth, say, 1s. 8½d. If I die, at home my widow has to pay 2s. 3½. for each of those 1s. 8½ l. rupees. The widow and the orphan have to pay the loan at this rate. *Verb. sap. sat.* Calculate the 2s. 3d. by the rupee and anna present value, and find that the widow and orphan are charged some 30 per cent. on the *capital*—not to speak of the 9 per cent. interest.

S.

March 9.

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were twenty-eight European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—At the adjourned inquest held on Saturday, at the Coroner's Office, Fort, in respect to the circumstances connected with the death of Chandabee, woman, the jury, after hearing the evidence of the Coroner's Surgeon, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased, returned the following verdict :—"That the death of the deceased was caused by pneumonia."

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 324 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 114 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 175 by the Magistrates of Police, 1 by the [illegible]rt of Petty Sessions, 29 by military courts-martial, [illegible]y naval courts-martial. Of the prisoners 271 [illegible]tives, and the remaining 353 Europeans.

[illegible]M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 298 pri[illegible] in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the cri[illegible] side there were 274 prisoners, including 21 [illegible], of whom 28 were non labour prisoners, and [illegible]r hard labour. On the civil side there were 24 [illegible]ers including 2 women. Of these latter 15 pri[illegible] were under warrants from the High Court and [illegible] the Small Causes Court.

[illegible]ATH FROM DRINK.—A Coroner's inquest was held on [illegible]day at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of [illegible] Sebastiana DeMello. Deceased was about twenty [illegible] of age, the wife of Domingo DeMello, a butler [illegible]ployed. She appears to have been much addicted [illegible]inking. Upon the evidence adduced, the following [illegible]ict was returned by the jury :—"That the death of [illegible]eceased was caused by alcoholic poisoning, the re[illegible]essive drinking."

[illegible]ENT YE OUT FOR TO SEE"?—An unusually [illegible]ation attended at St. Thomas' Cathedral [illegible]rning in anticipation of the Prince of Wales [illegible]rvice. His Royal Highness was not at [illegible]wever, and there were no indications of the [illegible] many persons of exceptional importance. [illegible]e or two of the Governor's mounted Body [illegible]ich were to all appearances uneasily parading [illegible]e building during the progress of the service.

[illegible]HES AT BASSEIN.—Dr. J. G. DaCunha, of [illegible]ose name is well known in connexion with [illegible]logical notes on Bassein," &c., will, we [illegible]ceed to Bassein to-day, accompanied by [illegible]c gentlemen and an archæologist [illegible] considerable merit and knowledge, [illegible] conducting a series of investigations [illegible] connect-d with this interesting [illegible] The interest taken by Dr. DaCunha [illegible] Bassein and the solution of the [illegible] with its history is such that the [illegible] may be looked forward to with [illegible]t.

[illegible]N LAND COMPANY.—The directors of [illegible]and Company, we learn, are preparing [illegible]mates for the construction of a Wet Dock, [illegible] the Nursey Dock. It is to be 650 feet [illegible]0 wide. It will be constructed alongside [illegible] O. Co.'s Dry Dock, and a more suitable [illegible] could not be found, as the sea thereabouts [illegible] the monsoon is perfectly still. The Prince's [illegible] (on the completion of this one) will thus have [illegible]ivals to contend against. Government would do [illegible], if they wish to have the exclusive monopoly of [illegible] foreshore all to them-elves, to purchase the whole [illegible] the foreshore which is at present in the hands of [illegible]rivate capitalists.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—Harvey Gray and four other seamen, of the British ship Tribute, who were recently advised by the Senior Magistrate to return to their duty on board their ship, were again placed before Mr. C. P. Cooper, charged with continued wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The men one and all pleaded guilty to the charge. Mr. Brebner, the Shipping Master of the port, intimated to his Worship that he inspected the provisions in store on board the ship Tribute which he said was satisfactory. The Magistrate thereupon again advised the men to consider over the matter and to resume their duty on board their ship, but they declined, and were consequently sentenced to one week's hard labour in the House of Correction.

ASSAULTING A BAILIFF OF THE HIGH COURT.—On Saturday last a fisherman, named Nagoo Fakeera, was charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, with assaulting Mr. Robert Boileau, a Sheriff's bailiff of the High Court, and further with obstructing and resisting him in the execution of his duty on the 8th instant. The evidence for the prosecution went to show that Mr. Boileau, while executing a writ of possession on some parties residing in a two-storied house situated on Dongree Cooly Street, the defendant, together with another man who effected his escape, assaulted and resisted the prosecutor in the execution of his duty while endeavouring to remove a female who was one of the parties that was to be ejected from the house in the execution of the writ, but persisted in remaining in the house against the Court's order. The case stands adjourned to the 14th instant to enable the defendant to summon witnesses for the defence to show, on the contrary that he was assaulted by Mr. Boileau and was protected by his friends from being thrown down the staircase. The defendant was held to bail in a sum of Rs. 200 in his own recognizance for his appearance on the adjourned date.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF THE ARMY.—Colonel Lucas, C. B., the Commissary General of the Army, who had proceeded on tour of inspection to the Southern Division of the Army, returned to Poona on Tuesday last. Colonel Lucas will proceed to Bombay on or about the 15th instant to make the necessary arrangements to remove the office of the Commissary General from Poona to Bombay, which will take place in every probability by the 1st proximo. The removal of this office to Bombay subjects the subordinates to great inconvenience and expense, as they are, we understand, allowed no compensation except a free passage by railway. Why was the office in question removed to Poona in the first instance, and with what object, and why is it now to be removed to Bombay? If Government choose to remove the office, then let the subordinates be compensated for their loss. They have established themselves here for nearly the last ten years, and they had made this station their permanent residence[illegible] their removal from here subjects them to a great loss, as they are obliged to sell off everything at a sacrifice —and we therefore trust that Government will compensate them to some extent.—*Poona Observer.*

THE VALUE OF A LIE.—A rather singular case of forgery has engaged the attention of the Cantonment Magistrate lately. It appears a young woman, named Hooree, the wife of a Belooch, has for some months past been giving her husband no end of trouble and annoyance by running away from him and living with her paramours. Disgusted with her conduct the Belooch, at the advice of some of his friends, consented some time last month to pass her a deed of divorce in consideration of a certain sum of money. Hooree, delighted at the idea of getting rid of her "old man" for good, raised the wind, and paid him, it is said, about Rs 80; and obtained a deed of divorce. Shortly afterwards she appeared before the Cantonment Magistrate and applied for a licence to join the ranks of the nymphs of the *pave*. She produced the deed of divorce before the Magistrate to show that she was her own mistress, and obtained the necessary licence. Her quandom husband's friends hearing of this, thought it a capital opportunity to bleed Hooree's paramours, and so put up the old Belooch to go to the Magistrate and denounce the deed of divorce as a forgery. Some sharpers then got round him and made him file an information against Hooree and five men with whom she used to go about, to the effect that she, Hooree, had got a deed of divorce forged, and that the others were abettors of the offence. Before the case however was heard, the parties who had instigated the Belooch to file the information, contrived to waylay Hooree, and extort the deed from her, fearing, we suppose, that the charge preferred by the Belooch would break down if the document were produced in Court and found to be genuine. At the trial Hooree, on being examined, declared that the deed had been stolen from her, and that she had reported the circumstance to the police; that it was a genuine document having been executed by her husband in the presence of witnesses; and that the writer of the deed was present in Court. To the astonishment of everybody, however, the party who she alleged had drawn up the deed appeared as a witness for the prosecution, and, on being examined, emphatically denied having ever written anything for her or her husband. The party who Hooree said was the attesting witness also gave evidence for the prosecution, and turned upon the accused by declaring that on one occasion some of the accused called upon him to concoct a deed of divorce, but that he declined to have anything to do with them. Judgment in the case will be delivered this day. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Tolaram, and the defence by Messrs. Leggett and Edwards.—*Sind News*, March 6.

SMALL-POX IN BOMBAY.

THE number of small-pox patients under treatment on Saturday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges and deaths in each hospital from Friday morning to Saturday morning was as follows :—At the J. J. Hospital, 68 under treatment, 3 admissions, 2 discharged and no death. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 8 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 27 under treatment, 2 admissions, no discharges and no deaths. The total number of deaths from small-pox registered on Saturday was 45, of whom 28 were Hindoos, 16 Mahomedans and 1 Parsee. These deaths occurred in the following localities :—Fort, 2; Market, 3; Mandvie, 2; Chuckla, 1; Oomercarry, 10; Dongree, 3; Dhobie Talao, 2; Bhooleshwur, 3; Coombarwada, 2; Khetwady, 2; Girgaum, 8; Walkeshwar, 1; Mazagon, 1; Camateepoora, 7; and Byculla 3. The number of small-pox patients under treatment yesterday morning in the several hospitals, and the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths in each hospital from Saturday morning to yesterday morning was as follows :—At the J. J. Hospital, 68 under treatment, 2 admissions, 6 discharged and no deaths. At the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, 8 under treatment, no admissions, no discharges and no deaths. At the European General Hospital, 32 under treatment, 5 admissions, no discharges and no deaths. The five admissions at the European General Hospital were seamen from H. M.'s ship Doris, one of the vessels of the Flying Squadron. The small-pox ward being inadequate to hold all the small-pox patients at the European General Hospital, the cholera ward has been utilised for some time; at present the ground floor also of the small-pox ward is being used for these patients which apparently is quite unsuitable for such a purpose.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

AFTER the ponderous duties of the day have been performed and when the inner man has been refreshed with the solacing condiments of the dinner-table, the mind is hardly prepared to undergo any very serious or grave occupation; on the contrary, an hour or two of light amusement afford most agreeable entertainment. For some such reasons as these, it must be that the theatre at Grant Road is filled whenever a burlesque is performed. On Saturday last Lewis's Company performed, for the first time, Byron's burlesque of "Esmeralda or the Sensation Goat," and the house was crowded. Mrs. Lewis again displayed remarkable vivacity, acting and dancing with great vigour and effect. This burlesque of Esmeralda is not so amusing as Blue Beard and the Heathen Chinee, performed by this company a fortnight ago, and which was so well received. The audience, however, on Saturday night were well pleased, and several of the dances were repeated to loud cries of *encore*. Notwithstanding the extra labour imposed by these gratifying plaudits, Mrs. Lewis and the Misses Gray complied without reserve with the demand. Mr. Aveling's acting of Quasimodo was loudly applauded. The acting of the rest of the company was excellent, and the entire performance of the burlesque deserved the applause which was given without stint. Esmeralda is to be performed again this evening.

FLOWER SHOW.

THE following additional sums have been received on account of the Flower Show :—

Amount previously acknowledged........	Rs. 1,672
Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	100
Hon'ble Bechardas Ambaidas	50
Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Esq..........	50
P. A. R. Oldfield, Esq..................	25
Dr. H. W. Graham..........................	10
Rev. Ward Maule	10
Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Esq..........	10
W. G. Hall, Esq...........................	10
Hamilton Maxwell..........................	10
W. J. Best, Esq...........................	10
Rienzi G. Walton, Esq.....................	10
T. Bromley, Esq...........................	10
Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, Esq.	10
Ruttonjee Jewanjee Mowjee, Esq............	10
Cowasjee Dady Limjee, Esq.	10
Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq...............	10
Tapidas Verjee, Esq	10
Ardashir Merwanjee Setna, Esq	10
Dwarkadas Vussonjee, Esq	10
G. W. Terry, Esq.	10
J. M. Slater, Esq.........................	5
James Flynn, Esq.	5
Framjee Jamsetjee Bottlebao...............	5
Treasurers' Flower Show (entrance money)	1,779
Total................................	Rs. 3,851

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
SUKHARAM ARJOON,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 13th March.

THE DREAM REALISED.

THE PRINCE IN BOMBAY AGAIN.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales' tour in India has now come to a close, the dream of H. R. Highness' life has been realised—a dream which he had been dreaming until his Indian tour commenced on the 8th of November last. The royal tour began in Bombay more than four months ago and has ended in the same place; the Western city receiving two visits from the Prince, an honour, which has not, or rather under the circumstances could not be done to any other city in India. The Prince has traversed the whole of the Indian continent which is as large as Europe excepting Russia, but which contains a variety of people and of climate which Europe does not. The Prince travelled from Bombay to Ceylon and Calcutta, and from Calcutta to Rajpootana, the Panjab, and Cashmere and reached Bombay yesterday, passing through Central India, thus traversing the whole of the length and breadth of the Empire visiting numerous places of note and importance, travelling over thousands of miles and through countries widely differing from each other in climate and physical features. Any one going over such a vast area,—however well supplied with the means and conveniences of travel could not but have suffered in health. His Royal Highness, however, has wonderfully sustained his health and appears to be as hale and hearty as when he first put his foot on the Indian soil. Happy is the day that sees the Prince safe in Bombay again. It is a happy day for all India we say, for in the safe arrival of the Prince at the point of his return journey to England, this country is freed from a very great responsibility and possible injury to her future prospects. For, if things had turned out otherwise, we would have been credited with no end of conspiracies and disaffection, disloyalty and treachery, for the action (however slightly it might have touched either the person or the dignity of the Prince) of a single crack, ignorant and senseless person. In such a case the fair fame of India and of her loyal population would have gone for nothing, and her name would forever have been sullied with bad repute. The cry against the loyalty of natives would have assumed such gigantic proportions, that for generations to come Her Majesty's Indian subjects would have terribly suffered from it. Those who see nothing but disloyalty in every thing that is native should bear in mind, that not a single incident has happened during the whole course of the Prince's tour, which has gone to prove its existence. When the visit of the Prince was announced and discussed some people talked of the dangers attending a royal tour. These have been proved to be false prophets. There are numerous dangerous men in India and what country has not? But the bulk of the population is loyal and peace-loving and if they were governed with less of profession and more of practical good any member of the royal family of England can travel in India with much more safety, we believe, than either in Ireland or even in England itself.

But while not a single incident has happened indicative either of sedition or disloyalty, during the whole of the royal tour throughout the land, India has been ringing during the last four months with manifestations of loyalty towards the British Crown. Wherever the Prince has gone he has been most enthusiastically received and lakhs upon lakhs have been spent both by public bodies and private individuals for his convenience and entertainment. The impolitic and aggressive measures which the Government of the country is now-a-days frequently led into, and which are the sole origin and source of unrest and dissatisfaction in the country, were forgotten for a time. Every [illegible] the Prince and those who were confined in rural and [illegible]-the-way districts envied the lot of town and city people [illegible] Prince was to pass. Though natives and even their leaders were generally kept at a distance from him, they assembled in crowds to greet him and did what lay in their power to honour and to receive him.

If the British Indian subjects have done their duty right loyally, the native princes have far exceeded them. They came from great distances—in some cases at a great personal risk to themselves—to meet and honour the Prince. Some of them invited him to their capitals and spent lakhs of rupees for exercising the duties of hospitality towards him. The Maharaja of Kashmir built a road and a place specially for the occasion. His Highness the Scindia is said to have spent thirty lakhs of rupees on the Prince's entertainment, and the Maharaja of Kashmir much more than this sum. His Highness of Indore is also said to have built a new hall for the Prince's reception. Many other native princes would have with alacrity availed themselves of this opportunity of inviting the Prince to their capitals, had they been allowed to do so, and thought themselves highly honoured thereby. Whether the Prince came as a guest of the Viceroy or as a "proclaimed representative of the Sovereign" it was all the same to the people of India. No greater enthusiasm would have been shown, we believe, or larger sums of money spent for his reception and entertainment, had the Prince's tour in India been a "royal progress."

Thus both the people and the aristocracy of the land combined to honour and receive their future sovereign. The result was the Prince has experienced hospitalities at their hands on a scale os magnificence which, we fear, will not be seen in India for many days to come. What the cost may have been of those hospitalities, entertainments, receptions, presents, and numerous other expenses incurred for the Prince is very difficult to estimate. But if all the direct and indirect expenses, incurred by the people, the Government, and the native princes, be taken into consideration, the grand total cannot fall much short, we believe, of two crores of rupees. What India is to receive in return for this enormous outlay and loyal and hearty reception is now to be seen.—*Native Opinion.*

THE FLOWER SHOW.

THE following is the official award of Prizes for fruits and vegetables exhibited :—

FRUITS.

1.—Pomegranates (Bombay grown).—Condajee Anajee, 1st Prize; Byroo Ballajee, 2nd do.; and Ardashir Mehrwan, 3rd do.

2.—Oranges.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Narayen Huriba, 2nd do.; and Ramjee Hirjee, 3rd do.

3.—Citrons.—Condajee Anajee, 1st Prize.

4.—Lemons (Sweet).—Allana Moosa, 1st Prize; Babajee Kerojee, 2nd do.; and Geega Nuthoo, 3rd do.

5.—Limes.—(Sour) —Sadoo Makinda, 1st Prize.

6.—Pumaloes.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Ramjee Hirjee, 2nd do.; and Bapoojee Huriba, 3rd do.

7.—Plantains (Red).—Darkojee Kessowjee, 1st Prize; Byroo Ballajee, 2nd do.; and Allana Moosa, 3rd do.

8.—Plantains (Yellow).—Darkojee Kessowjee, 1st Prize; Tukaram Sutwajee, 2nd do.; and Narayen Huriba, 3rd do.

9.—Bananas (Naigaum).—Ramjee Hirjee, 1st Prize.

10.—Guavas.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Omajee Hybuttee, 2nd do.; and Darkojee Kessowjee, 3rd do.

11.—Papaw Fruit.—Ardashir Mehrwan, 1st Prize.

12.—Palm Fruit.—Babajee Kerojee, 1st Prize.

13.—Cashew Fruit.—Narayen Huriba, 1st Prize; Geega Nutboo, 2nd do., and Ardashir Mehrwan, 3rd do.

14—Bullock's Heart (Ramphul).—Narayen Huriba, 1st Prize; and Ardashir Mehrwan, 2nd do.

15.—Water Melons.—Tookaram Sutwajee, 1st Prize; Geega Nutbo, 2nd do., Bapoojee Huriba, 3rd do.

16.—Musk Melons.—Darkojee Kessowjee, 1st Prize; Bapoojee Huriba, 2nd do., Noor Mahomed 3rd do.

17.—Mangoes.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Allana Moosa, 2nd do.; and Geega Nuthoo, 3rd do.

18.—Pine Apples (Bombay).—Darkojee Kessowjee, 1st Prize; Byroo Ballajee, 2nd do.; and Ramjee Hirjee, 3rd do.

19.—Mulberries.—Tookaram Sutwajee, 1st Prize.

20.—Grapes (Black).—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Geega Nuthoo, 2nd do; and Allana Moosa, 3rd do.

21—Grapes (White).—Ramjee Hirjee, 1st Prize; Bapoojee Huriba, 2nd do.; and Allana Moosa, 3rd do.

22.—Figs.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Bapoojee Huriba, 2nd do.; and Darkojee Kessowjee, 3rd do.

23.—Rose Apples.—Byroo Ballajee, 1st Prize; Noor Mahomed, 2nd do; and Allana Moosa, 3rd do.

24.—Sapota Apples.—Ardashir Mehrwan, 1st Prize; and Bapoojee Huriba, 2nd do.

25.—Gooseberries (Country).—Ruckmajee Condajee, 1st Prize.

26.—Carambola.—Ardashir Mehrwan, 1st Prize; and Bapoojee Huriba, 2nd do.

27.—Bread Fruit (Bombay grown).—Rt. Rev. Dr. Meurin, special 1st Prize.

SPECIAL 1ST PRIZES.

Cintra Oranges.—Geega Nathoo.
Mozambique Oranges.—Allana Moosa.
Sweet Lemons.—Kurreembye Sukabye.
Small China Orranges on Trees.—Mrs. Woodham.

SPECIAL HONOURABLE MENTION.

For the Finest and Largest Collection of Fruits.—Byroo Ballajee; Geega Nuthoo; and Allana Moosa.

VEGETABLES.

1.—Peas (Finest Specimen).—Isaac Musa, 1st Prize; and Rackmajee Condajee, 2nd do.

2.—Cauliflowers (Finest Specimen).—Hoosain Ashaba, 1st Prize; and Balajee Tukaram, 2nd do.

3.—Cabages (Finest Specimens).—Anajee Toolseeram, 1st Prize; Isaac Musa, 2nd do.; and Balajee Tukaram, 3rd do.

4.—Knolekoles (Finest Specimens).—Ardashir Mehrwan, 1st Prize; Isaac Musa, 2nd do.; and Rama Ittojee 3rd do.

5.—Celery (Finest).—Isaac Musa, 1st Prize; Rackmajee Condajee, 2nd do.; and Hoosain Ashaba, 3rd do.

6.—Beet (Finest long and round).—Narayen Huriba, 1st Prize; Isaac Musa, 2nd do.; and Gunoo Casseeba, 3rd do.

7.—Cucumbers.—Daroobai, 1st Prize; Hoosain Ashaba, 2nd do.; and Condajee Sakrojee, 3rd do.

8.—Pumpkins (Finest Specimens).—Shapoorjee Eduljee, 1st prize; and Appa Tukaram, 2nd do.

9.—French Beans.—Govindrao Gunoo, 1st Prize; and Hurree Khandoo, 2nd do.

10.—Double Beans.—Rakhmajee Condajee, 1st Prize; Isaac Musa, 2nd do; and Bala Tukaram, 3rd do.

11.—Broad Beans (Purple, only specimen).—Adashir Mehrwan, 1st Prize.

12.—Potatoes (Finest Collection).—Ibrahim Kumoes, 1st Prize; Salay Mahomed, 2nd do.; and Fatmabye, 3rd do.

13.—Sweet Potatoes.—Salay Mahomed, 1st Prize.

14.—Onions (Finest).—Sala Mahomed, 1st Prize; Ibrahim Khumees, 2nd do.; and Abajee Jeeva, 3rd do.

15.—Turnips (Finest).—Rakhmajee Condajee, 1st Prize; Bala Tukaram, 2nd do.; and Nana Kushaba, 3rd do.

16.—Carrots (Finest).—Isaac Musa, 1st Prize; Rakhmajee Condajee, 2nd do.; and Morojee Raghojee, 3rd do.

17.—Radishes (Finest).—Luximon Krishnajee, 1st Prize; Narayen Kushoba, 2nd do.; and Nana Kushaba, 3rd do.

18.—Horse Radish (only Specimen).—Hoosain Ally, 1st Prize.

19.—Brinjals, White (Finest Collection).—Savalia Anajee, 1st Prize; and Luximon Krishnajee, 2nd do.

20.—Brinjals, Black (Finest Collection).—Luximon Krishnajee, 1st Prize.

21.—Lettuces and Salads (Finest).—Hoosain Hashaba, 1st Prize; and Ganoo Casseeba, 2nd do.

22.—Yams (Finest Collection).—Shapoorjee Eduljee, 1st Prize; Appa Tukaram, 2nd do.; and Noor Mahomed, 3rd do.

23.—Moringa Pods.—Luximon Krishnajee, 1st Prize.

24.—Germinating Beans (Finest Collection).—Vishram Kushaba, 1st Prize; and Rama Awadajee, 2nd do.

25.—Native Bhajees and Legumes (Finest Collection).—Savalia Mahadoo, 1st Prize; and Nana Kushaba, 2nd do.

26.—Country Herbs (Finest Collection).—Ali Hoosain, 1st Prize; and Chotoo Bhagwan, 2nd do.

27.—Parsley (Finest).—Narayen Hareeba, 1st Prize; Ganoo Casseeba, 2nd do; Rama Ittojee, 3rd do.

28.—Ginger, Green (Finest).—Ali Hoosain, 1st Prize; and Chotoo Bugwan, 2nd do.

29.—Tomatoes (Finest Collection).—Isaac Musa, 1st Prize; Ganoo Casseeba, 2nd do.; and Huree Khandoo, 3rd do.

30.—White Gourds (Finest Collection).—Chimajee Bhikajee, 1st Prize; and Nana Kushaba, 2nd do.

31.—Snake Gourds (Finest).—Pandoo Bhicajee, 1st Prize; Kondajee Sakrojee, 2nd do.; and Isram Kusojee, 3rd do.

32.—Country Turraies—Sabajee Mahadjee, 1st Prize; Kondajee Sakrojee, 2nd do.; and Isram Kusojee, 3rd do.

SPECIAL 1ST PRIZES.

Kurrachee Potatoes.—Dhunjee Cooverjee.
Baroda Potatoes.—Shapoorjee Eduljee.
Bazaar Bouquets and Garlands.—Mahdoo Essojee, and Shaba Mahdoo.

To enable the Secretaries and Treasurers to settle the amount of the prizes awarded, gentlemen, who have not yet paid their subscriptions, are requested to be good enough to do so, as early as practicable.

JOSEPH ANDERSON,
SUKHARAM ARJUN,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March, 1876.

"BERKELEY, September, 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'Norton's Camomile Pills.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the above-named pills for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable Pills, I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS."

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. HYDASPES, Captain D. Reneldson, will sail to-day for Southampton, via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following passengers :—

FOR SOUTHAMPTON.

Lieut-Col and Mrs Burn and two children
Mrs Sibley and two children
Miss and Master Willis
Mrs Spencer and infant
Mrs Symonds and child
Mrs P Belle and infant
Mrs Newton
A Lady
Lady Pollock and three children
Miss Turner
Mrs Abbott's child and European female servant
Mrs Norton and three children
Mr Herbert Johnson
Mr Haseltine
Mr R H Adams
Mr John Traill and infant
Captain R E K Money's two children and servant
Mr G R Goodfellow and child
Mr Lawson
Mrs Frost and infant
Mr Edward Jupp
Mr Jasper Haynes
Mrs Butler and child
Mr W F Horwill, R N
Mr J Douglas.

FOR BRINDISI.

Mr H M Studd
Mr W Nolan
Mr and Mrs J Matheson
Mr A Thoms
Mr S G Lyttelton
Mr H Woodward
Major C T Haig
Mr and Mrs W B Harington
Mr E H Griffith
Col Nassau Lees
Mr Charles Currey
Mr R L Crawford
Mr A Edington
Mr F T G Waton
Mr F C Constable
Mr T MacMukin
Mr John Steel.

FOR VENICE.

Lieut-Col and Mrs H G Panter
Mrs Candy
A Lady and Gentleman
Mr and Mrs Bourne
Mrs C Goodfellow
Mr G Lyall
Col W Wilson
Mr a L Bucy.

FOR SUEZ.

Mr Charles Dank
Major and Mrs Hardy
Mr Boos
Mr W Simson
Mr and Mrs Coryell

FOR IRELAND—Mr W Gillett.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th inst. Read Government Resolution [illegible] 2nd March 1876, enquiring whether the Trustees can spare the outer or any other light vessel to be sent to Kurrachee, and if so, on what terms.

RESOLUTION.—Government should be informed that the Trustees have not a light vessel available.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 25th February, reporting that the supply of water to the Bonded Warehouse is shut off from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily, and suggesting that 4 iron tanks to hold water 2 in each story of the warehouse, be provided.

The Traffic Manager having verbally informed the Chief Engineer that one 800 gallon tank on each floor will suffice, the latter officer's estimate for two old tanks, including cost of repairing and fitting up, is Rs. 269.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 18th February, forwarding application from Mr. Haskel Babajee for a lease for 25 years of 183 2/9 square yards of land on Elphinstone Estate, near Musjid Overbridge, at a rent of one rupee per square yard per annum. The Traffic Manager states that Mr. Haskel intends erecting a dwelling house of the value of Rs. 2,000 on the site.

The Land Committee recommend that a lease be granted.

RESOLUTION.—The lease may be granted subject to the sanction of Government and subject to the plan of the building to be erected, being approved by the Chief Engineer to the Trust.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st February, reporting that the Commissioner of Customs has agreed to open the gates at Carnac Bunder for the export of free goods from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. on condition that the Trustees will make certain alterations to adopt the export shed for dutiable and drawback goods.

Submitted plan and estimate by the Chief Engineer, the latter amounting to Rs. 646. The Bunders Committee recommend the alterations to be made.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned as a charge against contingencies.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 7th March, reporting the foundering of a mutchwa laden with grain for Verawul about 1½ miles south of the Inner Light Vessel in 7 fathoms water on the night of the 3rd instant. He states that tindal and crew were picked off the mast on the morning of 4th instant and that no interference with the navigation is caused by the accident.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE NATIVE ARMY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—I have been reading with pleasure a leading article in the *Bombay Gazette* of the 19th instant, in which is advocated the introduction of the four company system for the native army without, however, entering into the question of its applicability to the army in general, British as well as Indian. There has been for some years a vast outcry about the paucity of European officers with native regiments. It does not appear to have struck those who join in this, that the proportion of officers to rank and file is probably not much less than the latter are worth. The European officer in India is an expensive animal to keep up, and the intrinsic value of native troops compared with British is not such as to justify the maintenance of anything approaching to equal cadres of officers in both classes; nor should it be forgotten that the native battalion has, and always has had, a large number of native officers who *ought* to do the work done by company and troop officers in the British army. The organization, however, is very defective. First, all the officers of the native army, including a great many who are no more in the army than the members of council, are all on one list gaining their promotion by length of service, and dropped about among the regiments just as they happen to be wanted. This system which, as we are all aware, possesses nearly every conceivable defect, was the *original* system of the sepoy army, but it had to be long ago abandoned from the unsatisfactory way in which it worked. Secondly, by sticking to our old battalion formation of a large number of small companies, after every nation in Europe has adopted the four-company system, for sound tactical and economical reasons, it is almost impossible for us to make any such moderate increase in the number of European officers as would be proper and justifiable without, on the one hand, being committed to large cadres resembling those of British regiments; on the other, resorting to the 'confusion worse confounded' of a great number of acting appointments. We have already acknowledged the large company (or as we call it the double company) as the tactical unit. There can be no sort of doubt that it should also be the unit of organization. As it is, we have now the same anomaly in the infantry as has long existed in the cavalry—that of uniting two bodies who are perfectly distinct in camp and quarters, and under different commanders, into one tactical unit! The evils of this plan and the loss of fighting power which it entails, are well known to those who have studied the subject. Nevertheless, no one is found to raise his voice for the adjustment of organization to tactics. The energies of our best officers are apparently devoted to the difficult task of trying to fit modern tactics to an obsolete organization. It is a matter of serious regret that so false a step in army reform should have been made as that which conferred the rank of *major* on commandants of artillery unit (batteries). Not long since a clever writer in the *Pioneer* was seriously advocating the appointment of *four majors* to every native battalion, *in order that they might command the double companies in the field.* This shows at once how the want of unity of command for the tactical unit is felt, and also the strange ideas that are abroad on the comparative values of military rank. If this kind of thing should continue, we shall soon have the four senior captains of British cavalry and infantry regiments finding out that they ought to be majors too, since they command in the field units of their arm (squadrons and double companies) having precisely the same tactical status as batteries of artillery. After this I suppose the artillery majors would declare that they ought to be lieutenant-colonels and so on. Civil employment and relative rank have already sufficiently debased the coinage in which the military officer is chiefly paid, the standing and position which might make up to him for scanty wages and hard service. If whole classes of combatant officers are to be raised a long step in rank while continuing to perform the same duties as before, any military degree under that of general will become a thing rather objectionable than otherwise. It is strange that the high authorities of the army do not appear to understand that a unit of any arm is a captain's command, and that a "field officer" is one who, while not so intimately connected with the troops in quarters, has power to direct several units *in the field.*

To return, however, to the four-company system. It is obvious that its introduction into the native army, besides tactical advantages, will provide us with a way of surmounting many of the difficulties which now beset the question of reorganization. With a native battalion of four companies there would naturally be a captain and a subaltern to each company, with an adjutant, a quartermaster, and *most certainly* a musketry instructor, all being lieutenants just as suggested in the *Gazette.* These with a lieutenant-colonel as commandant, and a major, give a total of 13 combatant officers, quite sufficient for a native battalion of 800 or even 1,000 men.

The above would be the regular cadre of the battalion; they might be supplemented by one or two attached officers, young men from British regiments who elect for the Indian Army, and would be brought on the permanent strength in succession to vacancies. This method of obtaining officers has been freely abused, but it certainly has some advantages, sufficient probably to compensate for the want of an Indian Military College, which, by the way, we are not likely to get. The native officers of a battalion might be slightly reduced; say, one soubadar-major, a soubadar and two jemadars to each company, a jemadar adjutant, and a jemadar assistant instructor of musketry. It is now permitted to grant commissions direct to suitable young men of family and so forth, who may be recommended by commanding officers. I have not yet, however, heard of a single instance of a commission being so bestowed. The present native officers of the army are no doubt very respectable and worthy old gentlemen, but, as a rule, little looked up to by the men, or trusted by the European officers. Men of some family and position are much required; intelligence and a certain degree of education, are also necessary qualifications. How few native officers can be found who really come up to the standard of effective officers, or who can be treated by their European brothers in arms as belonging to a military class almost equal to their own. A cadre of 13 combatant officers, though ample for the requirements of the battalion, is not large enough to allow of promotion going solely amongst the officers who belong to it. To obtain a general equality of promotion throughout the army, large cadres are necessary. To make up these, it has been proposed to unite several battalions into one regiment; also to assign the latter to districts to which they would be considered to belong, and from which they would draw their supply of recruits. This a very excellent plan, and will probably be sooner or later adopted. Two battalions, however, would be quite sufficient to form a good cadre; with a large number the same amount of *esprit de corps* would hardly be evoked. One battalion would be always kept within the regimental district; this battalion would receive and drill all the recruits. The other being kept up to a good strength, would be available for duty anywhere, and could be immediately completed both with officers and men from the former battalion if required for active service.

THE JAIL OUTBREAK AT MOULMAIN.

ON Saturday morning (Feb. 26) about eleven o'clock the town was thrown into a ferment by the news that the jail was on fire and a great part of the prisoners had got away; and some prudent people began to shut their doors and windows in expectation of a siege. Soon after the alarm was given a portion at least was confirmed by a heavy musketry fire which announced that the troops had been called out, and some of the more curious or courageous began to move jailwards. They had, however, little reward for their arrival. Two or three sepoys were swaggering up and down, but their muskets, unlike their tongues, were then idle.

There are of course several versions of the affair, and it is difficult to choose the true one. We believe that the Deputy Jailor with two jemadars had walked the artisan convicts, 81 in number, from the prison lines into the working yard, and made the usual distribution of the lot, locking them all in the various sheds with the exception of 17. When these latter [illegible] their particular department, four of them [illegible] with hatchets and [illegible] at the officers in charge of them. The Deputy Jailor ran for the gate, calling out to the keeper to open the wicket, but in the confusion of the moment the whole was opened and the convicts poured through. Five of them made for the guard shed, where their appearance put all but the head constable to flight, and armed themselves with a musket apiece. They then returned to the yard and opened the workshed by knocking off the locks, calling to the inmates to make their escape. None of these stirred, and on seeing this the 17 who were already out made the best of their way towards the hills on the north side. In the interval the Deputy Jailor had run into the cantonments to call in the aid of the military, and the troops were immediately ranged on the Bund and fired on the convicts as they came in sight. Perhaps in mercy they aimed high for it is said that a shower of bullets went through the upper floor of the adjacent convent, but fortunately the inmates were all below and no one was hurt. The convicts had now got on the acclivity near the Hill road where they were intercepted by the military who according to one account, might have made the whole lot prisoners. They, however, opened fire on the runaways, killed seven of them, and badly wounded as many more. The friend who gave us this information doubts very much whether the convicts fired at all, but on the other hand we hear that some of the muskets recaptured from them had evidently been discharged, and it is hard to believe that these desperadoes would keep loaded weapons in their hands without making use of them. Further than this we believe that at one time during the contest, if it may be so called, Captain Grove heard a bullet whistle and unpleasantly close past his ear, and others noticed the shot cutting through the branches above their heads. However, the result was, we believe, that out of the seventeen, or as some say nineteen, who escaped, all were brought back in some way or another, seven were killed, and six or seven badly wounded. Of course there will be an enquiry as to whether it was necessary for the troops to fire as they did, and those who hold that the convicts did not use the weapons in their hands will urge that the military were to all effects and purposes firing upon unarmed men who might have been accounted for by less violent measures, but until an official investigation has been made it is not our place to enlarge upon the subject. We believe, however, we may safely express our opinion that great credit is due to the officers and men of the Regiment for the promptitude with which they turned out; in fact the news of the outbreak had hardly travelled so far as this office when the roll of musketry announced that there were "regulars" on the scene; and the somewhat *acshur bille* state in which some of these heroes appeared went far to prove that they had not lingered over their toilet after the alarm had been given. Those we saw appeared as though they had jumped into their clothes at one end and half slipped out at the other, and we were disposed to look upon them as a slovenly lot until a friend at our elbow reminded us of the emergency of the occasion, and that the men though rough, had undoubtedly proved themselves ready.

Would that we could say as much in favour of the police-guard from whom the prisoners obtained their firearms. We are informed that as the Deputy Jailor, ran past their guard-house on his way to alarm the troops, he called out that the convicts were escaping and that all but the Head Constable thereupon made immediate preparations for ensuring their own safety. The one man who was true to his post, threatened the approaching prisoners with his gun, but they managed to get in at the rear and possess themselves of the arms which we have mentioned. One eye witness declares that these were actually handed over by the police in order to save their own skins; but it is probable that the worst that can be said against the latter is that they were asleep at the time, perhaps trusting to the wakefulness of one of their number as sentry.—*Moulmain Advertiser.*

THE WRECK OF THE STRATHMORE, EMIGRANT SHIP, LONDON TO NEW ZEALAND.

(*Englishman.*)

RECOVERY OF 44 PASSENGERS AFTER SEVEN MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT ON THE DESERT ISLAND OF THE TWELVE APOSTLES.

THE following is the narrative of Mr. George Crombie, Mr. F. W. Bentley, and Mr. Spencer Joslin, three saloon passengers taken at Galle by J. Hingston Notary, on 20 of the passengers being landed there on February 24, 1876 :—

"We sailed on 17th April, 1875, from London, and left Gravesend on the 19th. All went well up to the 1st July, if we except some insubordination of the sailors with regard to the spirit room. The 30th June and several preceding days had been foggy, but the Captain and chief mate had agreed that we were near the Crozet Islands, and should leave them to the southward. The Captain said he expected to reach New Zealand by the end of July. At a quarter to 4 on the morning of the 1st July, we felt the ship bump and grate upon a rock, and got up and hurriedly dressed, and called to others to do the same. On going forward we found that several were similarly astir for the same reason, and heard the Captain's voice in the darkness calling down the companion way.

"'Save yourselves if you can by the boats. It is all over with us. Good bye to you all—good bye.' That was all we heard from the Captain in the whole affair. We believe that he and the chief mate were shortly afterwards washed overboard. The ship, after bumping against the rock, had sailed onwards, and got caught between two rocks, and there hung by the fore part with her stern in deep water. The sea was breaking over the stern part. We made for the port quarter boat, but could not get it out of the davits, as a sea broke over us and washed us back to the handrail of the poop. We then separated; Bentley and Joslin made for the side on which the lifeboat hung, and Crombie made for the mizen rigging. The life boat was launched and nineteen got off in her. Joslin was one, being pulled on board of the boat out of the water, but his brother, Mr. Percy Joslin, was not so fortunate, and was carried away by a wave, and lost. Though the life boat got a plank stove in launching her, she managed to get safe to shore, and the narrative of Mr. Crombie left on board, is now pursued. He says :—'It was foggy and dark, but I managed to scramble from the mizen rigging on to the roof of the deck house. The vessel was filing rapidly, and news came that the waves had knocked a hole in the stern of the saloon, and water was pouring in from that quarter and from the deck as the waves broke over the ship. I remained on the rigging for two hours and a half, by which time it was getting light—and then I saw that the vessel had gone under, all except the forecastle head. I could see a large sugar loaf shaped rock just ahead of the bowsprit, and walls of rocks all ahead of that. I got along from the mizentop to the gallant stay, and then down to the mainmast and to the roof of the deck house. Several others soon scrambled to the same place, and some made for rigging. The second mate and several of us got the gig and the dingy from off the deck house. Everybody acted for himself, and no one gave orders. I saw about 25 around me, and believed them to be all the survivors of the 88 souls that had embarked in the Strathmore. We launched the gig, and nine of us got off in it. I was not amongst the number. The boat rowed towards the rocks, to find a landing there. The ship was in the meantime working on the rocks and bumping and filling up rapidly. The dingy, with the third mate, the carpenter, another of the crew, and a passenger, then got off. The rush to this boat, as to the other, prevented me getting in. Eleven of us therefore remained on the deck house and there was one other who was visible to us up in the rigging. We scrambled then from deck house to forecastle. The second mate in the gig had promised to return to us on finding a landing place. We soon lost sight of both the boats that had started. One of them, the gig, returned late in the afternoon, but, instead of taking in eleven off the forecastle, it took off 5 passengers from the mizen top, whom I had not up to that time seen. With the 4 rowers, this number made up the gig's compliment, and we eleven were again left to await a boat taking us off. We had suffered cold and wet and hunger now for twelve hours, for it was the beginning of winter; *yet we had to wait that whole night through*—a night of terror to us, indeed, as we hourly feared the ship's going down and, were like the condemned waiting for death, and feeling all its terrors in the darkness.

"The ship went down the next night, so that our fears were not groundless. One of us explored the forecastle, and found some bits of biscuit which, divided amongst us, was all that we had for 36 hours. Some time after daybreak on the 2nd July the gig—a joyful sight, indeed—came back to the ship. The dingy did not return after landing its passengers, nor did the life boat, which was unfeeling neglect on the part of those who had been saved in those boats. We thought afterward that the rowers of those boats had found some spirits about, and with them had found forgetfulness of us, and perhaps that was really the case. The gig now took off the eleven of us from the forecastle—greatly cramming herself to do so—several of us having to lie down in the bottom of the boat. The sea had got calmer, and we found a landing place, without much difficulty, about a mile and a half to the south of where our ship had struck. The dingy had also landed her passengers there. On getting into the gig, we took some few things with us out of the forecastle in the shape of blankets and articles of clothing. That night, the 2nd July, the ship wholly disappeared. Nothing but some wreckage floating about indicated the spot she had been in. On

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

landing at the gap in the rocks, we found ourselves to be in a most desolate looking place—rocks upon rocks everywhere, a regular seabird's home, and nothing else. There were few level places and some small growth of grass and green things about. The Island was about 2 miles by a mile and a half in size, and was one of the twelve masses of rocks known as *The Twelve Apostles*—part of the Crozet groups of Islands, which are 26 in number, and situated in Latitude 46. 15s. Long. 51OE. The nearest Island next to us was about 6 miles off, and known as "Hog Island," as we afterwards learnt.

"'On the island we found plenty of the young of the albatross, the penguin, and the gull, and also their eggs. The birds were unused to the sight of man, and easily captured. We afterwards found a spring of sweet water, of which was, of course, our grand stand by and resource and our greatest comfort. Several of our number had matches, so that we started a fire which was never let out afterwards. It was supplied for a month or six weeks by particles of wreck that had floated ashore, but afterwards by the dried skins of the sea birds that we killed, and which we found made very good fuel, and kept our fires going during the rest of our stay

"'The passengers and crew saved were in number :—

By the life boat	19
By Gig's first trip	9
By Dingy	5
By Gig's second trip	5
By Gig's third trip	11
Total saved ...	49

"'Their names were :—

Of 1st Class. George Crombie.
F. W. Bentley.
Spencer Joslin.
[illegible]

Thos. B Peters, 2nd mate.
John C. Allen, 3rd mate.
G. F. Bertershaw, 1st stwd.
David Wilson, 2nd do.
[illegible]

J. Fitzmaurice.
C. Tookey.
T. Blackmore.
H. Turner.
B. Carmichael.
B. Preston.
C. K. Jackson.
J. Nicol.

J. Staworth.
H. Grickson.
M. Riordan.
W Venning.
Jas. Wilson.
John Wilson.
B. Sharp.
J. Trail.

"'The life boat had landed the only lady, Mrs Wordsworth, saved who, with her son, remained with us all our time on the Island, and was the first to leave on our being rescued. Three of the saloon passengers were amongst the drowned, in addition to the Captain and the Chief mate. They were a Mrs. Walker, from Birmingham, whose husband and little boy were saved; a Miss Henderson, daughter of Mr. Henderson, of Wellington, N. Z. Engineer (whose brother was saved); and Mr. Percy Joslin before mentioned, whose brother was also saved.

"'Among the second and third class passengers lost were Mr. and Mrs. Riddell, who were returning to N. Z.; Mr. and Mrs. Mobile, also returning to N. Z.; a Mr. Lenneck, from London; and a Mr. Blair, an old gentleman hailing from some place unknown to me. The total lost, all of whose names I cannot remember nor could any of us survivors, were in number 39. Of the third class I remember there were a whole family lost, of ten in number, named Godridge, also a Mr. Lewis, a Mr. Silk and his sister, Mr. Dagnan, and Mr. Ridge. We fancied that the starboard quarter boat which I and othershad failed in getting into on our first trial, had afterwards been launched by others and had got entangled in the rigging, and had drowned those in it, as we saw it hanging to the side of the vessel, and it went down with the ship. The second of the life boats had drifted to the shore empty, and lay there on the rocks bottom upwards. How many had been drowned out of it I do not know. That accounts for all the ship's boats, so that none escaped to other Islands in any of them. The three boats that got to the Island with us were afterwards washed away and lost. The crew in charge of them found articles of wreckage and spirits, and forgot to moor the boats. The loss was great, indeed, to us, as it prevented our exploring the other islands, or going after any of the ships that afterwards sailed very near to us, but did not answer our signal. That signal was a blanket tied to the mainmast of the wrecked life boat, and hoisted on the highest part of the Island.

"'Before the loss of the boats, we had saved from amongst the floating wreck :—

2 Barrels Gunpowder.
1 Cask Port Wine.
2 Cases of Rum.
1 Case of Brandy.
2 Cases of Gin.
2 Cases of Preserves.
1 Case of Boots.
8 Tins of Sweets.

"'These tins were afterwards of great use to us for pots and lamps. We also saved a passenger's box of luggage, and found some knives, forks, and spoons in it of great value to us. Several deep planks and other woodworks floated to us, and were welcome for firing.

"For the two first nights we had no shelter, but by the third night rigged up a "lean to", or shanty, that sheltered, against a rock, the whole 49 of us. After that we divided into six messes, and rigged up other coverings, and shifted each lot for ourselves, dividing equally anything we caught, and taking our turns as "look out" at the flagstaff by day, and to keep a fire alight by night. We had arrived at these Islands at the beginning of winter, and found that it daily got colder, and that falls of snow took place and our water often froze.

"'Death took 5 of us during our stay on the Island.

"'Mr. George Miller died on our first day on the Island, through exhaustion, cold, and exposure, and general shock to the system. His last words were :—"I have had enough of it." There did not seem then much to live for; sea birds and their eggs and boiled grass and weeds were our sole food day after day.

"The next to leave us, Mr. Stanbury, was a young man from Dover, who died of lock jaw caused by injury to his foot. His boot had burst and something had torn his foot, which, from the poor state of the blood, we supposed, got worse and gangrened. He died on the 19th July.

"On the 3rd September we lost Mr. Henderson, who thus went to join his poor drowned sister. He had ailed from diarrhœa, or dysentery, for some two weeks before death, which we began to look upon as the only deliverer from our Island prison that we could expect Ships had passed up, and one went between ourselves and Hog Island that we were sure saw us, but it passed on and left us, to our intense dismay and despair. What misery that ship's behaviour caused us!

"'On the 23rd November one of our Quartermasters, Mr Husband, died of mortification of the hand, which had been injured in some way, and went similarly to Mr. Stanbury's foot. We had no doctor amongst us, or the hand and foot might have been cured or amputated. Our ship had carried no doctor. I believe that the number of our emigrants had been under that which requires a doctor to be taken.

"'We had a pocket almanack amongst us, and struck off each weary day as it passed. We had no books or literature, and soon talked ourselves out on all subjects. For want of news to talk about, we became very silent, and that habit grew upon us. At length, on the 21st July, the "Young Phœnix, which proved to be a whaler hailing from New Bedford, U S., came near to our Island. Captain Gifford, her Commander, recognized our frantic signals, and ran up the U. S. ensign. We were all on the rocks to see it, and sent up a shout of joy, and another and another to follow as we saw the ship put off two boats to come to our Island. It was time that rescue came, as the birds were getting shy of our Island for breeding purposes, and not so easy to be caught as formerly. We were getting also fearfully ragged, as our clothing got torn and worn out, and we had no needles or thread or means of repair and renewal. Some of us were half naked, and felt the cold greatly, and showed its effects.

"'The Young Phœnix, blessings on her Captain, could not well take the whole 44 of us on, as her passenger accommodation was not equal to it. She was glad, therefore, on the 26th January, to meet the ship Sierra Morena, bound for Kurrachee, on the Indian coast, and commanded by Captain Kennedy, who kindly took charge of 20 of us, and landed us here at Galle in Ceylon, where we await means of getting away, either to our friends, who must have long thought us with the dead, or to our intended land of adoption, New Zealand. We feel that we have had a great escape from death.'

Dated at Galle this 24th February, 1876.
(Signed.) GEORGE CROMBIE, F. W. BENTLEY SPENCER JOSLIN.
Witness. J. HINGSTON, Notary Public Galle."

VANILLA—ITS CULTIVATION IN INDIA:

By J E O'CONNOR, CALCUTTA.

EPIDENDRUM VANILLA, the fruit of which is the vanilla of commerce, is a creeping plant belonging to the family of orchids. It is a native of Mexico and other warm regions of Central and Southern America, and it is said that a species is also indigenous to India. From America the plant has been introduced into various other countries where it has thriven and flourished. It loves heat, chequered shade, and moisture, and its creeping stem should have for its support a tree if possible, or a post or pillar with a rough surface giving a firm hold to the roots thrown out at the joints of the knotty stem. Some authorities recommend that it should be trained on horizontal espaliers running parallel to the soil and close to it, so that the roots thrown out at the joints of the stem may be able to seek nourishment from the earth. There are several known varieties of the plant, two of which, *Vanilla planifolia* and *Vanilla aromatica*, form the main source of the vanilla known to the trade. The pods, which are the part of the plant employed, vary, according to the conditions under which the plant is grown, from 5½ to about 10 inches in length.

Vanilla first became well known in Europe about the year 1720, and has always been used solely, by confectioners and tobacconists, as a flavouring essence and aromatic, possessing stimulant and stomachic qualities. It serves to flavour snuff and cigars, chocolate, ices, and confectionery of various kinds; and the trade, therefore, depending as it does in some degree upon caprices of fashion, is always to a small extent uncertain and speculative, prices being subject to considerable fluctuation though as a matter of fact it has seldom if ever been anything but very profitable, the demand increasing with the progress of refinement and luxury in greater proportion than the supply. Vanilla has such an exquisite aroma that it is not probable that its use for these purposes will diminish, and the trade may be considered perfectly safe. It was stated in the first edition of this pamphlet that the pods yield a fine brown colour, and had come into demand for dyeing purposes in Germany; and it was added that this employment of the article for industrial purposes, though, by reason of the high price, it would necessarily be limited, would probably give a strength and fixity to the trade which would render it tolerably independent of possible changes of mode. More recent information, however, shows that this statement must be modified. It is true that an attempt was made to utilise the pod as a dye, but apparently without success. It is stated indeed that the pods have been recently brought into use at Lyons as a mordant in dyeing the more valuable qualities of silk, but I have no trustworthy information on the subject. The rapidly increasing consumption of vanilla followed after the Paris Exhibition of 1867 in consequence of a sale to foreigners at a very low price of a lot of 6,000 kilos. of vanilla. The taste for this flavouring essence has since then spread amongst people who had never heard of it before, and who now cannot do without it. In Russia it is extensively used to flavour spirits and inferior wines. Of the vanilla grown in Reunion a large portion is exported to Germany, the trade having sprung up after the war of 1870-71. The colonists declare, according to Consul Segrave, that this trade is entirely the result of the taste contracted by the Germans for French confectionery during their stay in France. It is estimated that the present production might be quadrupled without any appreciable effect on prices.

There was some talk last year, shortly after the publication of the first edition of this pamphlet, regarding the discovery of an artificial substitute for vanilla in a substance extracted from pine sap, to which the name of coniferin was applied. The report of this discovery formed the subject of paragraphs in a Calcutta journal which without reasonable ground for its opposition set its face against my suggestions for the cultivation of vanilla in Bengal. It was pointed out by the newspaper in question that those who adopted my suggestions would probably have their trouble for their pains, inasmuch as no person would buy the expensive pods produced by the plant when they could obtain a much cheaper and equally aromatic chemical product. Those who wrote thus omitted to take into consideration, 1st, that the present high prices of vanilla are the effect of an insufficient supply, 2nd, that even if prices are very materially lowered, the plant, occupying as it does but little space, and having regard to the conditions under which it may be cultivated, will still be highly profitable; 3rd, that the people who consume vanilla are mainly of the comfortable classes who can afford and will always prefer paying a comparatively high price for a genuine article, rather than consume some curiously compounded chemical product. In the purchase of necessities, the bulk of the purchasers being poor, cheapness is an object; in the purchase of luxuries cheapness is not an object to [illegible] when prices attain a limit beyond which they do not care to go [illegible] that is [illegible] This fact will [illegible] and lastly, those who [illegible] against the [illegible] to put forth, forgot to inform themselves of the prospects of the discovery to which they referred. As the invention has died a natural death and is heard of no more, it may be classed among those efforts of ingenuity [illegible] of which [illegible] most famous are the American nutmegs and petroleum champagne.

It may be of some interest to exhibit here the figures of the importation of vanilla into France, and those of the internal consumption and re-export. They are as follows:—

Year.	Importations from Mexico.	Re-union.	Mauritius and other countries.	Total.	Home consumption.	Exportation from France.
	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos.	Kilos	Kilos	Kilos.
1870	6,402	10,323	6 300	14 025	11,863	2.162
1871	6,993	18,763	4,000	29,154	16,186	12,968
1872	1,938	15 506	9,080	26 444	10,623	15 821
1873	6,690	13,773	8,000	28,463	12,603	15,880
1874	2,229	22 802	10,000	35,031	16,065	18,966

* kilo. is equal to about 2 lbs. 3 oz.

The propagation and cultivation of this plant are so easy and the results so profitable that it is desirable to introduce it into India wherever it will thrive. The stock at present brought to the European market is derived from Mexico, Venezuela, and Reunion, and an inferior kind from Brazil. In Reunion the culture is comparatively new, having spread largely only after the failure of the sugarcane, between 1850 and 1856. In 1851 the production amounted to 30 kilos. valued at 1,500 francs (£60); in 1857, 1,917 kilos. were exported to France; in 1858, 2,841 kilos. in 1871, nearly 40,000 lbs. were exported amounting in value to nearly £100,000; in 1872 the crop was severely injured by a destructive cyclone and the value of the exports did not exceed £50,000. In a report by M. Deltell, published in the *Moniteur de la Reun* on of the 12th September last, it was stated that the island then contained more than a million plants of vanilla, capable of producing this year or next year nearly 100,000 kilos. of prepared vanilla for the European market. In 1874 the colony exported for the nine months ending September about 18,000 kilos. of vanilla, the price of which on the spot ranged from 90 to 105 francs per kilo. for ordinary kinds to 155 to 175 francs per kilo. for fine kinds. As the plant not only yields fine returns pecuniarily, but is an ornament to the garden, a very large proportion of the population are engaged in its cultivation, plants being found in every garden; and this fine industry is now, with coffee, the mainstay of the island. Captain Lowther, writing to the Agri-Horticultural Society of India in 1861, mentioned a well managed plantation of *one acre* in extent, being the enclosure of a small villa in St. Denis, which yielded the family inhabiting it, in one season, as much as 15 000 francs, or 6,000 rupees. Captain Lowther added with perfect truth that nothing could be more simple or inexpensive than this branch of cultivation.

It seems strange that the cultivation of a plant which occupies so little space, and the fruit of which is so valuable, should not have taken root in Bengal, where the climate is certainly favourable to it. Experiments have been made from time to time, it is true, but, conducted in a desultory, unsystematic sort of way, they have given no results; and though the plant has been known here for forty years, it is still only to be found in a few gardens in and about Calcutta, grown for ornament, not for use. The plant was introduced in 1835, specimens having been sent from England to the Botanical Gardens, where they grew for a time, flowered, but did not set fruit (probably owing to ignorance of the need for artificial fertilization), and were then allowed to die out. Later, Dr. Mouat introduced plants from Mauritius and these fruited freely. From these plants others were propagated in the gardens of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and the reports of local confectioners on the pods produced in 1855 were the reverse of discouraging. Messrs Spence, confectioners and hotel-keepers, only objected that they did not consider the vanilla had such a strong flavour as that imparted by the imported vanilla. Messrs. D. Wilson & Co., also confectioners and hotel-keepers, were of opinion that the pods were nearly equal to those they obtained from France: "we are of opinion that it might be brought to compete with the foreign produce. We think it not quite so full flavoured as the foreign, which may probably have arisen from exposure."

The following report was made on pods sent in the same year to London: "The vanilla pods have been in the hands of one of our oldest and largest firms as confectioners. The report as follows: 'We have used the vanilla sent, and find the strength good. The pots were very small, and were much dried, in consequence of being packed in wadding instead of being wrapped in tinfoil and packed in the tin case. We consider it of good quality. To make it of commercial value, the pods should be long and of a very dark brown colour, almost approaching to black. They should also be moist, and if properly ripened before being packed, they become after a time covered with minute acicular crystals which much add to their appearance and marketable value. The value of the vanilla sent is about 5s. per pound. Had it been fine (say one-half longer) and in the condition mentioned above, it would realize from 80s. to 90s. per pound. The present price of vanilla is about 20s per pound above the average value."

In a later report of the same year, Messrs. D. Wilson & Co. wrote: "We have tried the vanilla repeatedly and are happy to say that it is better than that you sent us on a former occasion,—that is, it is stronger and makes a very good ice; but we are obliged to use more of it than would be necessary in our imported vanilla, consequently in some cases the colour is affected. The pod requires to be better dried before being put away for keeping. Some of those sent us became mouldy and useless. We think that five of the imported pods are equal in strength to eight of those we have tried from you." Considering the novelty of the cultivation and the inexperience of the growers in the matter of preparing the pods for the market, these reports were very hopeful. Why the cultivation was abandoned I cannot say. No explanation is given, but it is probable that some of those changes to which Anglo-Indian society is subject caused the matter to be neglected by the manager of the garden for something else; and the cyclone of 1864, by destroying the best of the plants, seems to have given a final and fatal blow to the Society's little attempts to introduce a new industry. Later, Mr. W. Money opened a vanilla plantation on the Sibpur side of the Hooghly, but he was obliged to leave the country, the estate was sold, and the purchaser knew nothing or cared nothing for vanilla Plants were also put down in two or three places in the Terai below Darjeeling, but they seem to have all disappeared.

The only reason now urged against the cultivation of vanilla in Bengal, putting aside the general objection of which I have already disposed, is that the cold of winter is too severe for it, causing the fruit to fall, and in some cases killing the plant. This explanation, however, is insufficient. It has been abundantly proved that if properly sheltered (and the common panwaris, so well known in Bengal, afford a cheap and efficient shelter) the vanilla will thrive and perfect its fruit in Bengal. Moreover, we shall find for her on that vanilla flourishes at Bangalore, where the winter temperature is lower than that of Calcutta, the cold weather also lasting longer. Thus in Bangalore the average temparature is

In September..... .... 72·0 Fahr.
,, October............ 71·5° ,,
In November .... 71·5° Fahr.
,, December .... 67·0° ,,
,, January .... 69·0° ,,

while in Calcutta it is

In November.............. 76·6°
,, December........ 70·3° ,,
,, January.............. 69·2° ,,

September and October, which are cool months in Bangalore, are disagreeably hot in Calcutta.

Vanilla even thrives at Ootacamund, where it is needless to say the winter temperature is severer than at either Bangalore or Calcutta. I find from a recent report that Mr. Jamieson, Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens, has planted out large quantities of vanilla around rocks and the stems of trees, where they are making rapid growth. The plants flower freely, and Mr. Jamieson is confident that if the flowers were fertilized, fruit would be obtained in abundance. I do not find that the attempt has been made. If it has not, it would be desirable to try the operation and note the results.

The remarks made by Dr. George Henderson, when acting as Superintendent of the Calcutta Botanical Gardens, merit special attention:[*] "Altogether the history of the attempt to introduce vanilla culture into Bengal is a most disappointing and discouraging one. Here is a plant as readily propagated as a willow, which thrives everywhere it has been tried, and the fruit of which is almost worth its weight in silver, yet not a single native or European, as far as I am aware, has had the enterprise to continue the cultivation even experimentally. Some years ago a European gentleman near this had many acres of vanilla, but he had soon to leave the country, and the estate being sold, the vanilla culture was given up. I have often thought that some means might be devised for getting the natives of the country to carry out such experiments by the offer of prizes for the best result, these to be given at exhibitions frequently held. I certainly think that Government should continue the experimental culture of vanilla both in these gardens and at Rungbee; but to do any good it must be taken up as systematically as tea, cinchona, or ipecacuanha, and a small additional establishment be allowed. Before receiving this correspondence, I had commenced to multiply, as rapidly as possible, all the species of vanilla growing in this garden. It is to be regretted that an acre of ground, with a separate establishment, was not devoted to this plant when originally introduced; and if it is to be again taken up and fairly tried, the experiment should be done more thoroughly and on a larger scale than before, and, to attract public attention, the result should be regularly reported and published in the Supplement to the *Gazette*."

The real reason of the discontinuance of the experiments I take to be the ignorance of the process of fertilization on the flowers. In its natural habitat in the forests of America the flowers are fertilized by insects which do not exist in this country, and therefore artificial fertilization must be resorted to. The process is simple, but it must be done at the right time, or no results ensue; and it is tolerably certain that the operation having been entrusted in most cases to native malis, over whom no proper supervision was exercised, was improperly done, or done too late, or not done at all, and that disgust and disappointment caused most of those who had undertaken the cultivation in a *dilettante* sort of way to give it up. The history of the attempts to introduce improved agricultural practice and new industries in India is full of similar incidents, and the consequent loss to the country has been incalculable.

---

[*] Letter in the Government of Bengal, dated 25th Sept, 1873.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL....................	£3,200,000
RESERVED FUND	£ 100,000

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND,
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON,
AND
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, not falling below Rs. 1,000.

Terms for Deposits at 7 and 14 days' notice and at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.

All remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

A. RENAUD, Manager.

14, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL £1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND £80,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal Places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other SECURITIES, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, [illegible]

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW, No. [illegible] (occupied by D. S. KEMP, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.
(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazett of India.)

PRICE—ANNAS FOUR.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

FOR SALE,
'AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every aurter of an inch.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that they only sell the above preparation for CASH.

Per Case, 10s. 6d. at 1s. 9d. per Rupee=Rs. 6.

The Trade supplied at discount.

D. S. KEMP & Co., BOMBAY.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE,
INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs Thacker, Vining & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it "—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London,
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottes.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Pulic; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W, in a diamond.)

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WHITMORE'S
COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent, St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE "TERAI" HAT,

NEW AND IMPROVED SHAPES, AND SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Retail, post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. the Double Hat.

The "TERAI" HAT for Ladies and Gentlemen. A SOFT DOUBLE-HAT for Warm Climates. Can be Folded and Packed without Damage. Especially suited for SPORTING, RIDING and TRAVELLING.

ANDRE AND CO., HATTERS,
127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.

The "TERAI HAT" consists of Two Soft Felt Wideawakes with a ventilated space between the crowns and broad brims, and has met with entire success, being a SUN HAT, affording UNUSUAL COMFORT and CONVENIENCE.

I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. * * The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,
O. T. BURNE,
Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl Mayo.

I have found your "Terai Hat" a first-rate Hat. I never wear anything else when in the district. It is a wonderful protection from the sun, and is, in my opinion, not ONLY FITTED FOR THE COOL SLOPES OF THE HIMALAYAS, BUT FOR THE SEVERE HEAT OF THE PLAINS; is preferable to the ordinary felt Helmet. The Lady's HAT IS PRONOUNCED TO BE PERFECTION AS A RIDING HAT.

I am, Gentlemen, yours faithfully,
AYRTON PULLAN, Captain,
Deputy-Supt. G. T. Survey of India.

ANDRE'S SOLA PITH AND FELT SUN HATS,

SUN and WATERPROOF. Remarkable for quality, finish, lightness and comfort, and are likely to supersede the plain felt Air Chamber Hat.

THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

NOTICES.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER for WELL SINKING, or for CLEANING OUT OLD WELLS. For particulars apply to

A. H. BULL,
Sahebgunge, via Lickree Gully.

TEAK TIMBER AND SCANTLINGS FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.

MESSRS. RAMCHUNDER MAHADEO & Co., IRON and TIMBER MERCHANTS, thank the Engineers, Contractors and the Public for the liberal support they have hitherto received, and beg to acquaint them that they have for Sale from fresh arrivals—

A large quantity of First Class TEAK SQUARES, SCANTLINGS, BOARDS and BATTENS of all sizes.

DEALWOOD FLOORING BOARDS, planed tongued and grooved, ¾ and 1 inch thick by 6 inches wide.

GALVANIZED CORRUGATED SHEET IRON and ENGLISH and SWEEDISH BAR IRON of all sizes and descriptions.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 1st January 1876.

FOR SALE, AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL, TOBACCO. LUMBER, &c.

12,000 cases KEROSINE OIL.
515 Boxes TOBACCO.
750,000 feet 1, 2, and 3 inch LUMBER.
2,095 OARS.
500 Cases TURPENTINE.
57 Cases CLOCKS.

AMERICAN NAVAL STORES, LADDERS, SHINGLES, &c., &c. For Sale, to arrive per American ship FANNIE TUCKER from Boston.

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

FOR SALE,
ICE WORKS AT MHOW,
ALL IN GOOD WORKING ORDER.

THE Owner is relinquishing the business owing to ill-health. The concern is a profitable one, and when the Railway through Mhow is open, there is every probability of the incomings increasing considerably.

For further particulars Apply to
Mrs. STOCKBRIDGE,
ICE WORKS,
MHOW.
[illegible]

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

BOMBAY:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR—WAREHOUSE AT GIRGAUM FOR FURNITURE, CARRIAGES AND HORSES, MISCELLANEOUS DEPOT, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Handsome sets of Silver Cutch-work Tea Sets, &c., China Japanese Vases, Glass and Crockery, sets of double and single English Harnesses.

Guns, Pistols, &c., in fact requisite of every description for household purposes.

Also, REAL MOCHA COFFEE, just received.

Schooner Yacht SEA BIRD, FOR SALE. Apply to
CUMMOO SULLIMAN.

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" of "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above must not be confounded with
"EWBANK'S NAILS,"
he quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

DOS WORKS:—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRAND AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAINST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMP OF THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL.
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay. "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application. The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G.I.P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

TERMS—MODERATE.

W. H. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran, TERMS—MODERATE.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.,

ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

3RD DECEMBER, 1875.

GENTLEMEN,—As I have disposed of the last parcel of TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY DOZEN of CHAMPAGNE, I shall be glad to have a fresh reserve of THREE HUNDRED DOZENS of the same quality, or if you have anything superior I shall like to taste it.

You will be so good as to reserve it till I give you instructions, as some of it will be for Her Majesty's Service, some for the Prince of Wales, and for other members of the Royal Family. I possibly may not take it all in the course of the year 1876, but I shall no doubt dispose of it in different cellars during 1876, and the first six months of the year following.

Yours very truly,
WILLIAM PAYNE.

Messrs. WACHTER & Co.,
Epernay and London.

The patronage accorded to our friends' Brand affords abundant proof of the superiority of their wine. We have to date not been able to keep pace with the demand for it but regular shipments are now coming forward.

Price in bond Qts. Rs. 42
Pints per 2 dozen. Rs. 44

An order for 3 Cases, accompanied by cash, carries ten per cent. discount off Bond Prices,

Special Terms to Trade, Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

CLARETS.		
Pere Labet St. Estephe Medoc	Rs. 9 per doz. qts.	
St. Estephe	10 ,,	
Chateau de Frande (H. & C. Balaresque).	,, 14 ,,	
Les Canons (do.)	,, 16 ,,	
Chateau St. Julien.........................	,, 16 ,,	
Chateau Leoville (H. & C. Balaresque)	,, 22 ,,	
Do. (Poyferre)	,, 22 ,,	
Chateau Lafitte (H. & C. Balaresque)....	,, 26 ,,	
HOCKS. From G. M. PABSTMANN SON, MAYENCE, Purveyor to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.		
Laubenheimer....	Rs. 15 per doz. qts.	Rs. 9 per doz. pints.
Geisenheimer	,, 18	
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,	,, 12 8 ,,
St-inwein (in glass jugs)	,, 20 ,,	
Hockheimer........	,, 24 ,,	
Rudesheimer	,, 28 ,,	
Marcobrunner ..	,, 30 ,,	
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 36 ,,	
CHAMPAGNE:		
Carte Blanche......	Rs. 25 per doz. qts.	
Eugene Clicquot....	,, 40 ,,	Rs. 22 8 per doz. pts.
Extra dry Champagne.........	,, 40 ,,	,, 22 8 ,,
BRANDY.		
COGNAC (MULLER FRERES)....	Rs. 20 per dozen quarts.	
FINEST GERMAN ASPARAGUS....	,, 24 per doz. tins.	

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Bombay, Rampart Row, Fort.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,
READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits ....10 to	16	8	Travelling Caps............	3	8	Gents' Dressing Cases ...	11	8	Filters for Travellers covered Wicker from.....	11	4
Overland Suits	25	0	Travelling Seal-skin Caps ....6-8 to	8	8	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes..........5 to	6	0	Pocket Filters	2	12
Warm Suits	30	0	Travelling Hats......3-8 to	4	8	Cash Bags	6	12	Air Tight Uniform cases	23	0
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	35	0	Cardigan Jackets, very warm..........9-8 to	12	8	Courier do .... 4-8 to	12	8	Sponge Bags	1	8
Dressing Gowns.........9 to	20	0	Sheets, per pair............	9	8	Money Belts .... 2-8 to	6	8	Sponges	8	8
Pyjamas	3	0	Pillow Cases, each 1-4 to	2	8	Sovereign Boxes ......3 to	4	8	Soap Boxes	1	8
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12	Blankets..........each	10	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted 16 to	22	8	Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8
White do.	4	8	Long Rugs or Scotch Mauds..........10 to	15	0	Air Pillows............	5	0	Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	0
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	*Rezais* or Quilts..........	5	8	Travelling do	1	8	Tooth Brush Guards ...	0	10
English Cambric do.........	4	0	Ladies' Long Wool Shawls ....From	22	0	English Feather do	7	8	Do. Brushes	0	10
Best Shrunk Flannel do.	8	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks......12-8 to	23		Do. Horse Hair do ...	7	8	Nail Do.	0	12
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Solid Leather do	49	0	Folding Camp Bedsteads	35	0	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case ..9-8 to	12	8
Spun Silk do.	11	0	Extra Large do	75	0	Cork Mattrasses	19	8	Razors, Ivory Handles ...	3	8
Gents' Under Vests 3-8 to	6	0	Black Hide Bags	11	8	Cotton do.	15	0	Do. Strops ... 3-8 to	5	8
Bathing Drawers.........	2	0	Extra large do.........	24	0	Rug Straps ....1-8 to	2	8	Nail Scissors .....1-8 to	1	12
Gents' Under Pants 4 to	8	0	Gladstone Bags.........	35	0	Waterproof Coats	10	0	Champagne Taps	8	8
Gents' Cotton Socks doz.	8	8	Travelling Writing Cases fitted.........	11	4	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting...	6	0	Pocket Knives	2	8
Warm do. .... ,,	15	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete.........	72	0	42-Inch White Waterproof	4	8	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for	0	12
Ladies' Under Vests 4-8 to	6	8	Ladie's Carriage Bags, fitted complete.........	58	8	Linen Faced Collars	0	12	Shaving do. Stick	1	0
Ladies' White Cotton Hose doz	13	8				Linen Collars ......doz.	6	0	Overland Chairs, best Beech ....6 to 12		
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.........	9	8				Cambric Handkerchiefs,,	5	0			
Children's White Cotton Socks from doz ...6-8 to	12	8				Warm Gloves	1	8			
Heather Merino do 6-8 to	12	8				Mits	1	8			
						Mufflers	2	12			
						Pins, Scarf	1	0			
						Sailors' Knot ....1-8 to	3	0			
						Windsors for Bow or Ring ....1-8 to	4	0			

TIGER CLAW, SWAMY, SILVER AND GOLD TRICHINOPOLY JEWELLERY,
VERY SUITABLE PRESENTS FOR FRIENDS AT HOME.
A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

Our New Catalogue FREE on Application.
SHIRT MAKERS,
23 RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WALKER & CO.

HAVE received a very choice selection of ALUMINIUM GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of LOCKETS, CHAINS, WATCH-GUARDS, EARRINGS, BRACELETS, &c.

Also some very fine PICTURES, Mounted and Framed, in real English Gold Frames.

WALKER & CO.,
RAMPART ROW. ADJOINING WAVERLEY HOTEL.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.
(Near the Esplanade Hotel,)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. BOURNE AND SHEPHERD's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 30 large Views of Architectural Remains, and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana, with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S, M.R.A.S. Price per Copy—Rs. 100

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for Presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters Frames, Cases and Albums in great variety always in stock.

August 1st, 1875. 10, Rampart Row.

The Largest, Cheapest, and most Fashionable Assortment of Millinery in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

LADIES' OWN MATERIAL MADE UP WITH CARE AND TASTE.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION.
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

MRS. JACOB HUNT

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAS much pleasure in announcing to the Ladies of Bombay, Poona, and Out-stations, that she has JUST RECEIVED a choice and beautiful SELECTION of MILLINERY consisting of BONNETS and HATS handsomely Trimmed, FRENCH FLOWERS, BALL DRESSES and other ARTICLES too numerous to mention.

LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S KID GLOVES in all SIZES and COLOURS from Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3 a pair.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.
WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

Orders from Out-stations promptly executed.

NOTICES.

MR. P. A. LOPES,
PIANIST, TUNER, &c.,
AND COMMISSION AGENT FOR PIANOS.

"THE TERRACE," OPPOSITE BOLTON & CO., BYCUL

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS AT SPECIALL
REDUCED RATES
FOR
MAHABLESHWUR.

THE Undersigned begs to inform his nume ous Patrons and Customers, that he has added a v large number of select HORSES and Comfortable CARRIAG to his already large ESTABLISHMENT to meet the increas demand of the coming MAHABLESHWUR SEASON, and now prepared to previous engagements for PHAETONS, fro POONA to MAHABLESHWUR, at the REDUCED RATE Rs. THIRTY-FIVE per Phaeton including all charges, such Tolls, Coolies, &c.

This specially Reduced Rate will be available to those of hi *patrons only* who will kindly book their orders *durin* the *Current Month*, so as to enable the undersigned to mak needful arrangements for supplying the conveyances.

FRAMJEE ARDASEER,
Government Mail Contractor,
Between Poona and Belgaum,
Dhond and Ahmedn
Sherool and Mah

Poona, No. 28, Civil Lines, 1st February 1876

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICA AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JUR

SUIT No. 471 OF 1868.

FRAMJEE NOWROJEE TUBACK, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at Cawasjee Patel Street, Fort, in the Island of Bombay, Executor of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of the late MOTIBAI, deceased, widow of NOWROJEE MANECKJEE Tuback, of Bombay, Parsee, deceased. Pl

vs.

WILLIAM STEVENS and JAMES ALEXANDER FORBES, lately of Bombay, but now in London, both Europeans, Executors in India of the last WILL of the late RODERICK MACKENZIE, surviving partner of the late SIR CHARLES FORBES, Baronet, deceased, in the firm of Forbes and Co pany of Bombay, JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE T BACK, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing Bazaar Gate Street, Fort, GOOLBAI, Parsee w of the late Parsee RUSTOMJEE HEERJEEB TUBACK, residing at Nanabhoy Bomanjee St Fort, DINSHAW MERWANJEE ME Parsee inhabitant, residing at Borah Bazaar Fort, DORABJEE PALLONJEE PAOW Parsee inhabitant, residing at Hornby Row DINSHAW FRAMJEE DAVER and MAN BAI, his wife, both Parsees, residing at Khetwa outside the Fort, MOTIBAI. JAIJEE and BH CAIJEE, Parsees, the three unmarried daughters and COOVERJEE DORABJEE and JAMSETJE DORABJEE, Parsees, the two sons of and residing with said DORABJEE PALLONJEE PESTONJEE CURSETJEE and CAWASJEE CURSETJEE, an infant by his guardian *ad litem* the said PESTONJEE CURSETJEE, both Parsees, residing at the said Borah Bazaar Street, ARDASEER FRAMJEE MEHTA and DINBAI, his wife, both Parsee inhabitants, residing at Barber Lane, Fort, and MERWANJEE FRAMJEE MEHTA and AVABAI, his wife, both Parsee inhabitants, residing at Ragoonath Dadaji Street, Fort, MANOCKBAI, widow of MUNCHERJEE PESTONJEE and GOOLBAI, widow of RUTTONJEE MUNJEE, both Parsees, the former residing at Hornby Row and the latter of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, Fort, all in the Island of Bombay.......... ....Defendants.

PURSUANT to a DECREE of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit bearing date the 16th day of February 1869, notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of DINSHAW MERWANJEE MEHTA, deceased, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, intestate in the pleadings of the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the 17th day of January 1869, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my Office in the Court House within one calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this 3rd day of March 1876.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MULJEE & BAMANJEE,
Attorneys for Dorabjee Pallonjee
Paowalla and others.

NOTICES.

FRASER AND M
ENGINEERS, IRON AND B
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMIT
OF GIRD

FRAMED I

STRANGERS TO B
KNOWN
KALBADA

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING.

The undersigned have been appointed AGENTS of the Manchester Fire Assurance Company, and are prepared to issue Policies upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandise, Shipping, &c.

GADDUM & Co., Agents in Bombay.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.

Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

NOTICES.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
3, HORNBY ROW,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large and varied stock of Ladies' Gold and Silver WATCHES which would make an appropriate CHRISTMAS PRESENT or NEW YEAR'S GIFT:—

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

Gold Hunting or Semi-Hunting from Rs. 90 to 140
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, keyless 185
,, ,, enamelled and jewelled 200

LADIES' SILVER WATCHES.

Silver Hunting or Semi-Hunting Lever, Rs. 55.

Messrs. F. L. & Co. have been induced to make this watch for Ladies by the great success of their "Gentleman's" Rs. 50 Watches. The mechanism is exactly the same as the Gentleman's Watch; it is guaranteed for the same number of years and they are sure will give the same satisfaction. This Watch would make a good substitute for the dearer one while carrying on the household work and especially while travelling.

Messrs F. L. & Co. have also received a new stock of the best English Jewellery consisting of
Ladies' Engagement Rings.
Brooches, Earring sets.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Neck an Guard chains.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS for Children's Christmas presents to be had at cost price.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORISING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

ENGINEERING WORKS, WHARF ROAD, CUBIT TOWN, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, E London, June 1875.—The late Firm of YARROW & HEDLEY having been dissolved by mutual assent of both Partners, I have taken the above very convenient and commodious premises (which are opposite Greenwich Hospital, and within three minutes' walk of the North Greenwich Railway Station from Fenchurch Street) where I purpose to continue my business of Engineer and Steam Launch Builder, heretofore carried on by me with such great success. Our Machinery is of the Highest Class and especially adapted to the manufacture of Steam Launches.

I may be allowed to refer to the fact that I have had nearly 40 years' experience as a Practical Working Engineer and Builder of Steam Launches see *Berwick Advertiser* June 30th 1865 in addition to which I have secured the co-operation of M. ROBERT MCKENDRICK (for 12 years Manager of Engineers with Messrs C. POWER & Co.) a thorough Practical Engineer, and intend to carry on under the style of ROBERT HEDLEY & Co., so that our Customers must feel satisfied that all orders entrusted to us will be carried out in a thoroughly practical and scientific manner, and I therefore trust that my Firm may be favoured with your esteemed support.

My Firm have secured the following monopolies :—

1. The [illegible] Boats up